

## France Faces Economic Shutdown in Wider Strike

**Government Stands By Reforms as Unions Urge Private-Sector Walkout**

PARIS — An open-ended strike by public employees risked turning into a much wider shutdown of the French economy as union leaders urged private-sector workers to join starting Monday.

But the conservative government, determined to stick to its austerity plan, is not backing down.

A network of buses and boats is to be set up across Paris starting Monday afternoon to counter the transportation strike, which has paralyzed the French capital for 10 days, Transportation Minister Bernard Pons announced.

About 140 contracted bus lines will run throughout the capital, while a ferry service along the Seine will also be put into operation to ease the commuter chaos that ground much of the city to a halt last week, he said Sunday.

The boat service will involve the Bateaux Mouches, which normally ply the Seine loaded with tourists. They will stop at three landing stations along the river: Bercy, the Alma Bridge and the Radio France building.

The services, which will be free to commuters, will have a capacity of up to 100,000 passengers a day, he said, compared with 800,000 bus passengers in the capital at normal peak times.

Mr. Pons said the facilities would begin running from Monday afternoon, and would be fully operational from Tuesday.

Breaking his silence on the unrest, President Jacques Chirac reaffirmed support on Sunday for the welfare reforms proposed by the government. "It is this path, the path of reforms too long delayed, that I have chosen," Mr. Chirac said during a summit of French-speaking nations in Cotonou, Benin.

Mr. Chirac, who arrived in Cotonou on Friday, said he would not comment on domestic matters during the summit out of respect for his hosts.

"France is at a bit of a crossroads," the French president said to reporters. "Either it continues along the easy path, inevitably leading to deficits that impair employment and aggravate social divisions, or it refuses to give up and courageously attacks this disease, which is eating away at it."

The walkout by train, subway and bus drivers has had the most crippling effect. Commuters cannot get to work, department stores remain empty during the peak Christmas season and factories are idled by the lack of cargo normally shipped by train.

Business leaders say the strike, in its 10th day Sunday, has had catastrophic consequences.

"Our sales have plunged 60 percent in the past week. That means we are being literally asphyxiated," said Philippe Vintry, director of Printemps, a major department store chain.

Industry Minister Franck Borotra said small businesses had seen their sales cut in half. "France needs to work," he said.

Transport, utility, postal and other public employees are fighting government austerity measures aimed primarily at them.

To slash its huge budget deficit, the conservative government is freezing all wages for its 5 million public employees and extending by 2½ years to 40, the number of years they must pay into the social security health-care and retirement system before retiring. That would bring them in line with private-sector workers.

Most unions refused offers to discuss the austerity plan over the weekend.

Teachers, hospital staff and civil servants are among groups threatening to join the strike action, which already rallied postal and utility workers alongside the rail workers at the end of last week.

Two of France's three main unions, the independent Force Ouvrière and the Communist-led CGT, have called for the protest actions to be widened into a general strike.

The CGT plans a "day of action" Tuesday, including another mass demonstration, as discontent continued to spread. New sectors likely to be hit hard this week include road and air transportation, the ports and the banks.

Polls indicate that about two-thirds of the population support the strikers, despite the commuter chaos last week.

To make matters worse for Mr. Juppé, there is no immediate end in sight for nationwide protests by students and university teachers over underfunding for their schools.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)



Mr. Clinton, left, and Mr. González on Sunday at a press conference in Madrid. The president said the first U.S. troops would land in Bosnia in a few days.

## France Recalls General for Sarajevo Remarks

PARIS — Defense Minister Charles Millon of France said Sunday that he had ordered the commander of UN forces in Sarajevo, Jean-René Bachelet, to return to Paris after he criticized the Bosnian peace accord negotiated by the United States in Dayton, Ohio.

"I have asked General Bachelet to return to Paris," Mr. Millon said in a television interview. "I will be meeting him tomorrow. It is quite obvious the French government cannot accept any sort of criticism of the Dayton plan."

In remarks published in the French press last week, General Bachelet suggested that the Dayton accord was an "unsustainable" political ploy by the United States that would prove unworkable around Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, unless it included additional guarantees for the Serbs living there.

Mr. Millon did not make clear whether General Bachelet would be replaced or whether he would be allowed to continue his tour of duty in Sarajevo, which has six months to run. On Saturday, the general said his remarks had not been intended for publication.

Mr. Millon said France had clearly accepted the Dayton peace plan, expected to be formally signed in Paris on Dec. 14, and would be sending 7,500 ground troops to help enforce it.

But he said the French government was concerned that "the balance between the communities should be respected."

President Jacques Chirac has written to President Bill Clinton calling for guarantees for the Bosnian Serbs, who fear they will be overrun in Sarajevo once their militia is disbanded in the Bosnian capital, an act that is supposed to take place within

45 days of the signing of the peace deal. Officials of the Bosnian government have condemned General Bachelet's remarks, and said that the French forces could not be depended on to police the peace accord and should be replaced by Americans once NATO arrives, Kit R. Roane of The New York Times reported earlier from Sarajevo.

"We don't trust them and we think they will fail in implementing this agreement," said Hasan Muratovic, minister for relations with the United Nations. "Therefore, we are asking NATO to change the deployment plan so they are not the only force here. We would like Americans and may ask the French to leave entirely."

Under the peace agreement, most Serb-held land around the Bosnian capital would fall under the rule of the Muslim-Croatian federation in March.

The peace accord puts Sarajevo in the sector of Bosnia that would be patrolled by French troops. U.S. diplomats said that in light of General Bachelet's comments, the Bosnian request to remove the troops from Sarajevo would be taken seriously but that NATO would be the final arbiter.

"This is an ethnic conflict, a situation that requires some sensitivity on the part of the troops there, so we are looking into the Bosnian government's concerns and have conveyed them to Washington," a U.S. diplomat said.

There have been several days of protests in the Serb-held suburbs around Sarajevo. On Wednesday, a rally in the town of Ilidza drew more than 3,500 people.

Although most said they would flee under the terms of the peace agreement, some said they would block French soldiers from carrying out the transfer of control.

## Another Ex-President Arrested in Korea

SEOUL — Former President Chun Doo Hwan was arrested on Sunday but remained defiant over charges that he orchestrated a 1979 military mutiny that led within months to a coup and a bloody crackdown on the opposition.

The arrest marks another dramatic turn in the political upheaval shaking South Korea, which began with a late-October confession by former President Roh Tae Woo that he had accumulated a \$653 million slush fund while in office. Mr. Roh, who was Mr. Chun's successor, has been in jail since Nov. 16. The current president, Kim Young Sam, also has been accused by opponents of accepting campaign contributions of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Roh's arrest warrant accused him of taking bribes of more than \$300 million from top businessmen during his 1988-93 term as president. Prosecutors said Sat-

urday that he will be formally indicted on those charges Monday. They have indicated that as many as 20 or more top business leaders may also be indicted Monday but that at most only a few would face arrest.

Mr. Chun, a former general, was arrested before dawn Sunday in his hometown of Hapcheon, 240 kilometers (144 miles) south of Seoul, and taken to Anyang Prison on the capital's outskirts.

State television reported that, during nine hours of interrogation, Mr. Chun denied that a military coup had taken place in 1979. He said he had acted according to law. Mr. Chun also denied responsibility for the May 1980 Kwangju massacre of anti-government demonstrators, saying he was in no position to deploy forces during that time, the television said.

During the assault on Kwangju, Mr. Chun was leading a group of officers who

had grabbed power from acting President Choi Kyu Hui, installed in office after Park Chun Hee was assassinated.

Mr. Chun's reported remarks mirror a public defense he made during an earlier round of inquiry. Prosecutors in July dropped a probe against Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh over the military actions, citing the need for national unity.

Mr. Chun was arrested hours after he delivered an address on national television in which he refused to answer prosecutors' questions about the coup and the massacre. Mr. Chun ruled South Korea from 1980 to 1988.

"I will not cooperate with the summons," Mr. Chun, 64, told the nation, along with the crowd gathered outside his Seoul doorstep. He then defiantly stepped into a black limousine, surrounded by

See KOREA, Page 10

## Gazprom: Russia's State Within a State

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In the southwestern suburbs of Moscow, a dramatic new skyscraper juts into the sky, world headquarters of the giant Russian gas monopoly Gazprom. Atop the 34-story stone and glass tower is a hushed, glass-enclosed lounge and restaurant, adorned with fresh flowers, from which all of Russia seems to spread out below. In the New Russia, this is the citadel of power.

More than the politicians who sit in the Kremlin, more than the commanders of the Russian Army, even more than the mafia chieftains and regional bosses who dot the landscape, the corporate executives of Gazprom stand tall over a society and economy still beset by chaos and uncertainty.

Gazprom is Russia's largest company, but it is much more. It has become a state within a state. The company's influence is felt across international frontiers, at the highest levels of authority in Moscow and across the vast Siberian expanses. By some estimates, it is the second most profitable company in the world.

Gazprom is at the heart of a struggle over Russia's political future. The historic transition to free markets and democracy, which began as a battle over ideas, has now turned into a fierce contest between fi-

nancial and economic interests.

Russia has become an unruly oligarchy — a power structure of rival clans made up of prominent politicians and their financial groups — in which none has yet obtained the upper hand. In the next two elections, for Parliament this month and for president next June, all of them are aiming to become the country's dominant power.

So far, the most powerful clan of all is Gazprom. The company was formed al-

most single-handedly by a former Soviet gas minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, who today is the Russian prime minister. Its chairman, Rem Vyakhirev, is a protégé of Mr. Chernomyrdin's. The new chairman of Russia's Central Bank, Sergei Dubinin, previously worked on Gazprom's banking affairs.

Critics of Gazprom contend that it has

See POWER, Page 10

## First Group Of 700 GIs Authorized For Bosnia

**Clinton Makes It Clear: Serb Leaders Expected To Honor Commitment**

By Ann Devroy  
Washington Post Service

MADRID — President Bill Clinton said Sunday that he had formally authorized the deployment of the first 700 American troops to Bosnia and called on Serbian leaders to "take the appropriate steps" to ensure that the terms of the peace agreement are followed.

Mr. Clinton, in a press conference concluding a summit meeting between the United States and the European Union, said the 700 troops, part of a group that will prepare the ground for the arrival of the full 60,000-man NATO force to be deployed in Bosnia, will arrive within "the next couple days," he said.

The U.S.-EU summit meeting, at the end of Mr. Clinton's five-day trip to Europe,

produced a "Trans-Atlantic Agenda" that includes a series of cooperative steps aimed at moving the world closer to a free and open trading system.

While the trans-Atlantic accord, a product of five months of negotiations, was initially seen as an effort to create the world's largest free trade zone, domestic political concerns, particularly the fear of growing unemployment in Europe, turned attention to defense and social issues.

"This marks a clear effort to act together for common objectives: democracy, the defense of human rights, commerce and the common struggle against new forms of crime — such as terrorism and drug trafficking," Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain told reporters.

Officials involved in negotiating the accord said it represented an effort to turn U.S. economic attention back toward Europe after a period of concentration on emerging markets in Asia and Latin America. (The main points of the plan are on Page 10.)

Beyond that, the talks between United States and Europeans focused on an international effort to rebuild Bosnia's infrastructure.

See BOSNIA, Page 10

## AGENDA



RUSSIAN DELIGHT — Coach Tom Gullickson, right, and Pete Sampras celebrating after the U.S. beat Russia to win the Davis Cup. Page 20.

PAGE TWO

Israel's Political Fault Lines

THE AMERICAS

Cleaning Up the Internet

ASIA

Narrow Majority in Taiwan Vote

EUROPE

A Quiet Succession Struggle in Greece

BUSINESS/FINANCE

As Lesson Begins His Prison Term

Opinion

Page 8

Crossword

Page 9

International Classified

Page 4

## Robertson Davies Is Dead at 82

TORONTO (AP) — Robertson Davies, the Canadian novelist whose eclectic career included stints in the theater and in academia, has died at 82.

Mr. Davies, who was widely recognized as one of Canada's most accomplished authors, died from a stroke Saturday night in an Orangeville hospital, 50 miles northwest of Toronto, said his secretary, Moira Whiston.

Mr. Davies's best-known works are two trilogies written in the '70s and '80s.

## Immigrants in U.S. Let Their Fingers Do the Walking

By Doreen Carvajal  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At two inches thick, the Russian Yellow Pages has a familiar look and heft with some basic refinements: Russian translations, a Russian information line and a critical section mapping the sites of Manhattan's better public toilets.

"Someone once said we are united by the constitution and television," said Ilya I. Levkov, officially the publisher of the 800-page Russian Yellow Pages, but more often its chief writer, editor and

salesman. "I thought I could unite the Russians here by the Yellow Pages."

Others had the same idea in a different language: in the last five years foreign-language telephone directories have multiplied so rapidly that it is possible to choose a Portuguese driving instructor from the Lista Telefónica Luso Americana in New Jersey, or an Israeli psychotherapist from the Jewish Israeli Yellow Pages, which is published in Queens and printed in Israel.

Two forces have contributed to the growth of a united nations of telephone directories: desktop computer publishing

programs and a rising number of prosperous immigrants who have attracted the attention of small entrepreneurs as well as AT&T and Nynex.

"Today you have Macintosh computers, laser printers, programs for making ads, programs to paginate the books," said Assaf Ran, president of Dapey Assaf Publication Ltd., which will publish 250,000 copies of the Jewish Israeli Yellow Pages next year. "It's very easy to prepare the material for the printer. And there are more Israelis here."

In the New York region alone, besides the Portuguese, Russian and Israeli di-

rectories, there are telephone guides catering to Colombians, Cubans, Dominicans, Filipinos and Koreans. The Yellow Pages Publishers Association in Michigan lists at least 27 Spanish directories and 11 Chinese guides around the United States.

National advertisers and industry experts said the ethnic telephone books started emerging in the mid-1980s after the breakup of AT&T, but many failed to survive business downturns. Then in the early '90s, a new wave of foreign language directories appeared that tried to offer more

See YELLOW, Page 10

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....10.00 FF	Luxembourg.....65 L Fr
Antilles.....12.50 FF	Morocco.....14 Dh
Cameroon 1.600 CFA	Qatar.....1.000 Riels
Egypt.....50 LE	Reunion.....12.50 FF
France.....10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 10.00 R
Gabon.....1100 CFA	Senegal.....1.100 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr	Spain.....225 PTAS
Italy.....2.800 Lire	Tunisia.....1.250 Din
Ivory Coast 1.250 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 60,000
Jordan.....1.250 JD	U.A.E.....10.00 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.80	U.S. Mail (Eur.).....\$1.20

M 0132 - 1204 - 10.00 F



هكمان الكحل

Visions of the Apocalypse / Social Fabric Frayed by Conceptions of the Nation's Future

# Israelis Torn by Deepening Religious and Political Fault Lines

By Barton Gellman  
Washington Post Service

**A**LON SHVUT, West Bank — Yakov Genack, looking unmistakably like a 28-year-old settler and Jewish seminary student, held a hunger strike recently in Jerusalem against brotherly hate. Haim Meroz, a passing artist, took one glance at the young man's knitted skullcap and began to shout.

"You are not my brother!" the self-described atheist, 37, yelled, encapsulating Israel's growing social rift in those few words. "I hate you! Go home!"

But then came a moment of recognition that spoke volumes about what divides Israeli Jews, and what unites them. Mr. Meroz noticed Mr. Genack's wife and remembered her as his former army student. Mortified, he returned to apologize. And yet none of the three knew quite what to do next. Nor, interviewed separately, could they say what good, if any, might come of the encounter's happy end.

There have been many small efforts to patch Israel's frayed social fabric in the weeks since Yitzhak Rabin was killed by an assassin who said he was acting for the country's religious right.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres has opened contacts with religious parties, and the two largest adversaries outside Parliament — the leftist Peace Now and the rightist Yesha Council, the umbrella group for Jewish settlers — sat down a few nights ago for the first time to air their differences.

But seldom do ordinary Israelis cross political and religious fault lines, even for a moment. The national debate on Mr. Rabin's death is torn between a longing for unity and the apparently irresistible urge to cast blame. And never far beneath the surface are radically different conceptions of Israel's future. The only consensus that emerges is that the stakes are existential and the pivotal decisions are taking place now.

"What is needed in Israel today is not a fake cry for unity, because there is no unity on fundamental issues," said Abraham Burg, chairman of the powerful Jewish Agency and a rare political

leftist among Israel's Orthodox Jews. "We have to decide, do we or do we not continue the occupation? Yes or no? Do we or do we not make a territorial compromise? Yes or no? Do we or do we not continue with a process which will lead to the withdrawal from the Golan Heights and a Palestinian state? Yes or no?"

If such questions referred mainly to personal security, or to differences over a few square miles here and there, they would be amenable to compromise. For some pragmatic voters they are. But the ferocious energy of Israel's polarized debate does not come from them.

Rabbi David Hartman, who runs a liberal Jewish seminary in Jerusalem, said: "There's a traumatized consciousness that's in this society, which affects its politics, its perceptions of reality, you see. Because each one sees catastrophe at the end of the road, apocalyptic catastrophe, you understand. And apocalyptic catastrophes don't create political dialogue."

Apocalypse, for Israel's broad right, comes in several forms. For some it is military: climbing down from the Golan's strategic plateau and the mountainous spine that commands the West Bank would expose Israel to destruction by its Arab neighbors.

Others, following the late Rabbi Zvi Yehuda Kook, teach that Israel's conquest of the territories in 1967 fulfilled a biblical mandate and brought the Jewish people to the brink of redemption. Relinquishing any part of the land, they say, places at risk nothing less than the messiah's coming.

**T**HESE are not extremist views. Ben Begin, a geologist and son of the former Likud leader Menachem Begin, describes the military and biblical arguments as "the two moral pillars" of the Likud in today's debate.

"People ask, 'Can the Bible serve as a political platform in 1995?'" he said in his office at the Knesset, or Parliament. "And I say yes. If the Bible cannot serve as a political platform, how can I defend Tel Aviv?"

The left, too, has its visions of apocalypse. They are about preventable war with the Arabs and surrender of civil society to fundamentalists. Mr. Hartman describes the visions as "the return to the medieval ghetto, the break with Western culture and anything that's civilized. It's barbarism, religious tyranny, the loss of any connection with the larger human race."

Fears such as these, according to sociologists and pollsters, leave little room for the possibility



A Jewish settler being hauled off by police in a confrontation over a West Bank settlement.

of legitimate disagreement. For a significant number of Israelis, there is no shared belief that a democratic majority is supreme.

Ephraim Yaar and Tamar Hermann of Tel Aviv University's Steinmetz Center for Peace Research were among the first to take a poll after Mr. Rabin's assassination on Nov. 4. Their survey, made Nov. 8, found that two-fifths of self-described Orthodox and ultra-Orthodox Jews approved of illegal demonstrations against the gov-

ernment's peace policies and 24 percent supported the use of violence to that end. The poll claimed a margin of error of plus or minus 4 percent.

"Extrapolating from the data gathered," Mr. Yaar and Mr. Hermann wrote, "it is possible to conclude that among the religious and ultra-Orthodox there are at least 100,000 men and women who believe it is permissible to engage in violent protest activities."

The left, in its own way, has sent signals that

even mainstream opponents are beyond the pale. Leah Rabin, the slain prime minister's widow, said famously this month that she was happier to shake Yasser Arafat's hand than that of the Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu.

And Oved Tsur, national chairman of the Labor Party's youth movement, Working Youth, ordered his members to boycott memorial vigils organized by the Bnei Akiva religious Zionist youth and Beitar, the youth movement linked to the Likud. "What do we and they have in common?" he asked.

**M**IR Shalev, the distinguished novelist, said he hoped in the first days after Mr. Rabin's death that something basic might change in Israeli politics. Now he is not so sure.

"Maybe the whole thing was something like a national catharsis," he said. "People like to cry and hug and light the candles, but somehow I have the feeling that people felt that doing the ceremonial or ritual part is enough. Already people behave as if it was only a nightmare. It's as if it never happened, as if we had a horrible dream and we woke up."

Or, as Ben Begin said: "Except for Mr. Rabin, poor guy, the players have not changed." There is one new face in the Peres cabinet, though, and he comes from this Jewish settlement south of Jerusalem. Rabbi Yehuda Amital started Friday as minister without portfolio.

Two nights after Mr. Rabin was shot by Yigal Amir, who said he acted as a religious obligation, Rabbi Amital told a meeting of religious Zionists that he and they were partly responsible for Mr. Amir's "desecration of God's name."

"We must stop the superficial application of halakha [religious law] in political matters and in matters of state," he said. A highly respected Torah scholar, Rabbi Amital became the first religious authority to say that secular Israelis had long believed that many rabbis used religious law "as a tool to present their own right wing political views."

Interviewed on his first day of work, Rabbi Amital said he would try to teach religious Jews to stop "the demonization of the peace process."

"We're not here to actualize the divine promise to Abraham our father," he said, arguing that some Orthodox Jews had put too much emphasis on holy land. "That's the messiah's job. Or let a new prophet come and speak to us in the name of the holy one. We came here to create independence for the Jewish people, a Jewish state. That's the meaning of Zionism."

## COMING UP

With emigration from Russia dropping sharply, more Russian Jews are willing to identify themselves as Jews, and more are doing so with pride in a country where open religious practice in general is surging after years of official repression.

## DUTY FREE ADVISORY

Via Abu Dhabi or Al Ain

# US\$28,000,000 HARD CASH

The World's Greatest Duty Free Raffle

US\$138,000 paid out at each draw. US\$28 Million won so far. In the world-famous Abu Dhabi Al Ain Duty Free raffle. Each ticket priced at US\$138. Just 1,200 tickets entered in each draw. Approximately 6 draws every month. Available exclusively to

passengers travelling or transiting through the Abu Dhabi and Al Ain Airports. Notification immediately by phone and by mail. Money paid in cash, by banker's cheque or directly into the winner's bank account. US\$28,000,000 hard cash. The easy way.



AL AIN  
AIRPORT DUTY FREE

Abu Dhabi  
Airport Duty Free

## Saudi King Is Treated by U.S. Doctors

The Associated Press

**RIYADH** — King Fahd has suffered a "temporary health emergency" and was treated by an American medical team flown in for him, the Saudi court said Sunday.

The court said results of tests conducted by the U.S. doctors were "reassuring." It said the king, who is in his early 70s, arthritic, diabetic and overweight, was suffering from exhaustion caused by overwork.

The court announced Thursday that King Fahd was hospitalized after a regular check-up. The court has not said when the U.S. medical team arrived or how long the king has been in the hospital.

Saudi officials speaking on condition of anonymity said Sunday that King Fahd was improving and was visited by Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, his brother and heir apparent, and other relatives over the weekend.

But the disclosure that unidentified American doctors had been called in raised speculation that the monarch's health problems may be graver than previously stated.

Also Sunday, officials said that King Fahd would not attend a three-day Gulf Arab summit meeting opening Monday in Oman.

## UNIVERSITY DEGREE

BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE  
For Work, Life and Academic Experience  
Through Convenient Home Study  
(310) 471-0305 ext. 23  
Fax (310) 471-6456

Free or send detailed resume for  
FREE EVALUATION  
Pacific Western University  
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Paris Moves to Ease Commuter Chaos

**PARIS (AFP)** — A network of buses and boats is to be set up across Paris starting Monday afternoon to counter the transport strike that has paralyzed the French capital for 10 days. Transport Minister Bernard Pons announced Sunday.

About 140 contracted bus lines will run throughout the capital, while a ferry service along the Seine will also be put into operation to ease the commuter chaos that brought much of the city to a halt last week, he said.

The services will be free to commuters and will have a capacity of up to 100,000 passengers a day, Mr. Pons said, compared with 800,000 bus passengers at normal peak times.

### Italians Brace for Train Strikes

**ROME (AFP)** — Public transport workers are to go on strike on Tuesday for between four and eight hours, though minimum service will be maintained, trade union sources said Sunday.

Rail workers will stop work in the north of the country for eight hours to protest a regionalization plan due to come into effect on Jan. 1. Similar rail strikes will take place in the center and south of the country on Wednesday and Thursday respectively.

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

**MONDAY:** Ghana, New Zealand.  
**TUESDAY:** Haiti, Thailand.  
**WEDNESDAY:** Finland, Ivory Coast, Spain, Sri Lanka.  
**THURSDAY:** Ivory Coast.  
**FRIDAY:** Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Vatican City.  
**SATURDAY:** Tanzania.  
**SUNDAY:** Namibia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

just ask the butler...

*Shirley Jones*

Where service is anything you want it to be.

SINGAPORE

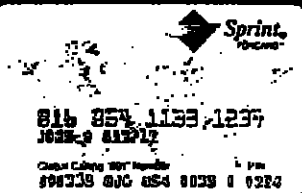
THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI CO. LTD.  
Phone 111-1111 or 111-1112

## WEATHER

Europe				Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.				Asia			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
Algeria	18/21	18/21	14/27	Paris	14/27	14/27	14/27	Beijing	15/18	15/18	15/18
Amsterdam	14/27	14/27	14/27	Rome	14/27	14/27	14/27	Bombay	15/18	15/18	15/18
Antwerp	14/27	14/27	14/27	Sofia	14/27	14/27	14/27	Hong Kong	15/18	15/18	15/18
Athens	14/27	14/27	14/27	Stockholm	14/27	14/27	14/27	Kobe	15/18	15/18	15/18
Berlin	14/27	14/27	14/27	Taipei	14/27	14/27	14/27	Manila	15/18	15/18	15/18
Birmingham	14/27	14/27	14/27	Tokyo	14/27	14/27	14/27	Seoul	15/18	15/18	15/18
Bombay	15/18	15/18	15/18					Shanghai	15/18	15/18	15/18
Buenos Aires	14/27	14/27	14/27					Singapore	15/18	15/18	15/18
Calcutta	15/18	15/18	15/18					Taipei	14/27	14/27	14/27
Cardiff	14/27	14/27	14/27					Tokyo	14/27	14/27	14/27
Chennai	15/18	15/18	15/18								
Copenhagen	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Dhaka	15/18	15/18	15/18								
Dublin	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Edinburgh	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Helsinki	14/27	14/27	14/27								
London	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Lyon	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Madrid	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Moscow	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Mumbai	15/18	15/18	15/18								
Nairobi	15/18	15/18	15/18								
Osaka	15/18	15/18	15/18								
Paris	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Prague	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Rangoon	15/18	15/18	15/18								
Rio de Janeiro	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Riyadh	15/18	15/18	15/18								
Sao Paulo	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Seoul	15/18	15/18	15/18								
Shanghai	15/18	15/18	15/18								
Singapore	15/18	15/18	15/18								
Sofia	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Taipei	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Tokyo	14/27	14/27	14/27								
Yokohama	14/27	14/27	14/27								

No matter what country you're traveling to,

THIS IS YOUR RETURN TICKET.



811 854 1133/1237  
1238/1239  
1238/1239

To call, just dial the Access Number for the country you're visiting, and you'll reach an English-speaking Sprint Operator. It's that easy.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
American Samoa	99-383-0113	Croatia	00-383-0113	Norway (Shetland)	171	Sri Lanka	00-90-11-1111
Anguilla (unincorporated)	1-800-366-4663	Cyprus	00-90-11-1111	Norway	800-397-7	Taiwan	00-90-11-1111
Antigua (unincorporated)	1-800-366-4663	Czech Republic	00-90-11-1111	Paraguay	115	Thailand	001-999-13-577
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Denmark	00-90-11-1111	Peru	176	Turkey	00-90-11-1111
Australia	8-10-135	Dominican Republic	1166-777	Philippines (MNL)	105-01	U.S. Virgin Islands	00-800-4-4477
Australia (other)	1-800-366-4663	Ecuador	00-90-11-1111	Philippines (Cebu)	105-01	U.S.	1-800-477-8000
Australia (other)	1-800-366-4663	Egypt (Cairo)	00-90-11-1111	Philippines (Davao)	105-01	U.S.	1-800-477-8000
Austria	00-90-11-1111	El Salvador	00-90-11-1111	Poland	105-01	Ukraine	8-800-15
Bahamas	1-800-366-4663	Finland	00-90-11-1111	Portugal	105-01	United Arab Emirates	8-800-15
Bahrain	800-777	France	00-90-11-1111	Portugal (Azores)	105-01	United Kingdom (UK)	00-90-11-1111
Barbados	1-800-366-4663	Germany	00-90-11-1111	Romania	105-01	United Kingdom (Ireland)	00-90-11-1111
Belize	00-90-11-1111	Greece	00-90-11-1111	Russia (Moscow)	105-01	United Kingdom (Ireland)	00-90-11-1111
Bermuda	00-90-11-1111	Hong Kong	00-90-11-1111	Russia (St. Petersburg)	105-01	Vietnam	00-90-11-1111
Bolivia	00-90-11-1111	Indonesia	00-90-11-1111	Saudi Arabia	105-01	Venezuela	00-90-11-1111
Brazil	00-90-11-1111	Italy	00-90-11-1111	South Africa	105-01		
British Virgin Islands	1-800-366-4663	Japan	00-90-11-1111	Sweden	105-01		
Bulgaria	00-90-11-1111	Korea	00-90-11-1111	Switzerland	105-01		
Canada	1-800-366-4663	Latvia	00-90-11-1111				
Cayman Islands	00-90-11-1111	Lithuania	00-90-11-1111				
Chile	00-90-11-1111	Malaysia	00-90-11-1111				
China	00-90-11-1111	Mexico	00-90-11-1111				
Colombia	00-90-11-1111	Moldova	00-90-11-1111				
Costa Rica	00-90-11-1111	Monaco	00-90-11-1111				
Cuba	00-90-11-1111	Netherlands	00-90-11-1111				
Czech Republic	00-90-11-1111	Netherlands Antilles	00-90-11-1111				
		New Zealand	00-90-11-1111				
		Norway	00-90-11-1111				
		Paraguay	00-90-11-1111				
		Peru	00-90-11-1111				
		Philippines	00-90-11-1111				
		Poland	00-90-11-1111				
		Portugal	00-90-11-1111				
		Romania	00-90-11-1111				
		Russia	00-90-11-1111				
		Saudi Arabia	00-90-11-1111				
		South Africa	00-90-11-1111				
		Sweden	00-90-11-1111				
		Switzerland	00-90-11-1111				

Carrier restrictions apply. Access numbers are subject to change. For Customer Service, call the Sprint Access Number of the country you're in or 1-800-477-8000 while in the U.S. Bold denotes country-to-country calling availability. A FONCARD billing plan is available on most phones. Not available from pay phones. From pay phones, push red button, wait for tone, then dial 1238. © 1995 Sprint.

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Exemple, 75018 Paris.

سفر الالات



## THE AMERICAS

## Post-Cold War Generation on Capitol Hill Questions the Tie to NATO

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Last June, a visiting delegation from Europe stopped on Capitol Hill for a carefully arranged reception, one to which members of Congress had been invited to chat with such top-level officials as Malcolm Rifkind, then Britain's defense minister.

They found an empty room. "I don't think we expected 250 congressmen, but nobody showed up," recalled a British diplomat. Disappointed, Mr. Rifkind and the Dutch and Norwegian defense ministers representing the Western European Union moved on to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. All 18 senators had been invited to meet with them. Only one appeared.

That humiliating episode underscored the changing congressional attitudes toward Europe. As lawmakers prepare to vote on President Bill Clinton's proposal to deploy American troops to the Balkans, one of the most important factors will be a growing skepticism on Capitol Hill about the trans-Atlantic ties that existed during the Cold War.

These go-it-alone sentiments are strongest among the new members of the House of Representatives.

Since early this year, when many of them refused to go along with emergency aid for Mexico, the freshmen have shown an independent streak and a reluctance to follow the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, or the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia.

Mr. Dole and other veteran lawmakers are now supporting the deployment of American troops to Bosnia, and that may be enough to give Mr. Clinton the congressional backing he needs. At the same time, the debate over Bosnia underscores the extent to which younger members of Congress are questioning the principles that have guided American foreign policy since the end of World War II.

In recent days, the Clinton administration has warned that if the United States does not send troops to Bosnia, its action could jeopardize the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the military alliance between North America and Western Europe.

"NATO was built on the sharing of risks and the sharing of effort," Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher told Congress last week. "We're NATO's largest member. We're the core of NATO's strength and resolve. The alliance simply cannot undertake what would be the largest mission in its history if we decline to do our share."

Yet for some lawmakers, the administration's argument falls flat because they aren't sure about the value of NATO itself.

"NATO's purpose was to fight communism, to be a counterbalance to communism," said Representative Dave Camp, Republican of Michigan. "And communism is not the threat it once was."

Mr. Camp, a third-term congressman, said he has

**'There's a feeling now that with the end of the Cold War, there are not many vital American interests anywhere in the world.'**

received about 100 telephone calls from Michigan constituents who oppose the American deployment in the Balkans and only one call supporting it.

Representative Sue Myrick, Republican of North Carolina, one of the many new lawmakers who oppose the Bosnian deployment, said, "I just don't buy" the administration's argument that a U.S. refusal to send troops would jeopardize the future of

NATO. Asked whether the United States should stay in NATO itself, Mr. Myrick replied: "I think that's up for discussion."

Alarmed European leaders view the overall climate on Capitol Hill as evidence that Congress is retreating to an earlier era when America sought to avoid international involvements.

"I will not hide the fact I am very worried about the isolationism of the current American Congress," President Jacques Chirac of France said last week.

The word "isolationism," however, may not adequately describe the current mood.

The drift on Capitol Hill this year "is characterized neither by internationalism nor isolationism but by indifference," said former Representative Stephen J. Solarz of New York, who four years ago broke ranks with many of his fellow Democrats to support the Bush administration's policies in the Gulf War. "There's a feeling now that with the end of the Cold War, there are not many vital American interests anywhere in the world."

The changes in approach on foreign policy are to some extent an outgrowth of the huge turnover in Congress. Some 186 members of the House, nearly half of its membership, were elected in the last two elections.

Together, they make up the largest bloc of new members on Capitol Hill since the elections of 1946 and 1948. All of these new representatives started their terms of office after the breakup of the Soviet Union. They are the first post-Cold War generation on Capitol Hill.

Many have become involved in foreign policy issues primarily as part of their efforts to alter the direction of domestic policy. They have supported efforts to reduce foreign aid and to abolish or reorganize foreign policy agencies like the U.S. Information Agency and the Agency for International Development.

Jeremy Rosner of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who has studied congressional behavior on foreign policy, contended that the new members of Congress see foreign policy largely through the lens of domestic concerns.

"These are not people who came to Congress to work on foreign policy," he said. "If some of them are more extreme than other congressmen about foreign aid, it's because they came to town to shrink the deficit. If some of them are more extreme about reorganizing the State Department, it's because they came to town to shrink the size of the federal government."

## POLITICAL NOTES



The White House Christmas card shows the seasonally decorated Blue Room.

## Kassebaum: No Regrets

WASHINGTON — The final act of elective politics is to go cold turkey, leave the scene behind and head home to an ordinary life.

"To Kansas," says Senator Nancy Kassebaum, her smile as serene and honest as anything ever is in the Capitol.

"It's important for anybody in politics to be able to go home," the Kansas Republican advises in the terse, tidy way that has been her oratorical trademark in the political career she never expected. When she leaves in a year she will go to a small, white farmhouse in the middle of Kansas where there are cows and no C-Span congressional debates.

"I will get a satellite dish — to watch the basketball," says the senator, a University of Kansas alumna, drawing the line of her tolerance firmly, as she did in 1986 when she bucked President Ronald Reagan and led the fight for economic sanctions on South Africa in the final push to end apartheid.

Many who leave Congress may never leave town, opting for second careers in lobbying, lawmaking and the sort of spectator-sport commenting that Senator Kassebaum warns is a discouraging aspect of modern politics. No chance that she will be among those risking spiritual angst at the Beltway's power-lunch trough after she quits next year.

"You know, 'Crossfire' and all that, the higher the decibel level gets, the more it's like a boxing match," she explains. "It's really different from when I came here."

"Today, there's an almost information overload, a bombardment by news, by faxes. Everything is instantaneous," she says, describing the descent of politics to infotainment, shallow and kaleidoscopic.

"Kind of a Roman circus in which people would rather watch politicians go at it," she continues. "Politics as channel surfing. We

want a new idea a day, a new person a day. There's no willingness to sustain, even though it may not be as exciting over a period of time to stick with something that needs to be done in a constructive way." (NYT)

## Motor Voters Stay Home

NEW YORK — In the 11 months since the National Voter Registration Act — the "Motor Voter Law" — went into effect, Americans have been signing up at driving permit bureaus and other government service offices at more than a million a month, more than twice the usual rate.

But will they vote? Some preliminary results are in, and they are not encouraging.

In Kentucky's gubernatorial primaries last spring, fewer than 7 percent of those who registered between January and May while getting a driving permit turned out to vote. Of those who registered at social services offices fewer than 5 percent voted.

By contrast, the turnout rate was about 25 percent for Kentuckians who registered between January and May through the traditional manner of going to a registrar's office, the so-called "motivated walk-ins."

"Motor Voter is a howling success as a registration tool but turnout is still a dog," said Bob Babbage, Kentucky's secretary of state and chief elections officer. "When a lot of the very people you're trying to reach then lag in actually turning out by a five-to-one ratio, that's discouraging." (NYT)

## Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, as he ordered the first wave of American soldiers to Bosnia: "Our destiny in America is still linked to Europe. And what we're seeing in Bosnia is an affront to the conscience of human beings everywhere, right in the heart of Europe." (AP)

## Away From Politics

• Two railroad employees were killed and a third was hospitalized when a train struck them as they worked on the rails near the station in Harrison, New Jersey. The cause of the accident was not immediately known. (NYT)

• A judge whose chambers were damaged when a bomb blasted the Oklahoma City federal building could have doubts cast on his impartiality, an appeals court said in removing him from hearing the case. Judge Wayne Alley of U.S. District Court was expected to formally recuse himself on Monday from hearing the case. Two men are charged in the bombing, which killed 168 people. (AP)

• A single-engine airplane crashed on a turnpike in Hallett, Oklahoma, killing all three people aboard, and a related accident killed a

motorist. The Cessna 172 was trying to make an emergency landing on the turnpike when it clipped a power line and crashed onto the eastbound lanes near Hallett, about 30 miles (50 kilometers) west of Tulsa. (AP)

• A Miami doctor who amputated the wrong foot of a diabetic patient and cut off another patient's toe without her consent was fined \$10,000 and barred from practicing for six months. In making its decision, the Florida Board of Medicine cited Dr. Rolando Sanchez's previously unblemished record, and said that the diabetic's other leg probably would have been amputated anyway. (AP)

• The guardianship case involving O. J. Simpson's two children will be closed to the public, with even the case's court schedule remaining secret. An Orange County official said the move was necessary to protect the privacy of Sydney, 10, and Justin, 7. (AP)

## CIA Paid Rightist Chieftain In Haiti

By Tim Weiner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The former leader of Haiti's most feared right-wing paramilitary group has confirmed that he was a paid agent of the Central Intelligence Agency from 1991 to 1994.

The former paramilitary leader, Emmanuel Constant, now jailed in a Maryland detention center on immigration charges, said published reports linking him to the CIA were true. He made his admission in a videotaped interview with the CBS News program "60 Minutes," which provided transcripts to other news organizations.

"I was meeting with the CIA on a regular basis," said Mr. Constant, whose group, known as Frap, is accused of murdering, raping and beating hundreds of supporters of Haiti's president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. "We had an understanding. We had an alliance."

Mr. Constant said he was given a code name, "Gamal," a sophisticated walkie-talkie and \$700 a month in cash by the CIA's station chief in Haiti, with whom he met regularly, sometimes daily.

The meetings, he added, usually took place during long drives in the station chief's car. He said he provided derogatory information about Mr. Aristide sought by the CIA, discussed his own aspirations to be Haiti's president — which, he said, the station chief encouraged — and gave full accounts of his political and paramilitary activities.

"They knew exactly what I was doing," said Mr. Constant, who entered the United States illegally last year and is fighting a federal court order that he be deported to Haiti, where he faces criminal charges.

His relationship with the CIA, he said, started shortly after a right-wing military junta overthrew Mr. Aristide in September 1991.

The New York Times has reported that leaders of the junta were on the CIA's payroll from the mid-1980s until at least the early 1990s. It also has reported that the agency had set up a Haitian intelligence service whose members attacked Mr. Aristide's supporters, as did Mr. Constant's paramilitary organization, the Front for the Advancement and Progress of Haiti.

A CIA spokesman, Mark Mansfield, had no comment on the agency's relationship with Mr. Constant. He did say that the "CIA had no role in creating, funding or guiding the Frap organization" or in supporting "anti-democratic activities" in Haiti.

The director of central intelligence, John M. Deutch, has ordered a worldwide evaluation of the CIA's paid foreign agents. He has said that informants whose crimes or abuses outweigh the quality of information they provide will be dropped from the agency's payroll.

Redrawing Rule Against Internet Smut  
On-Line Services Accept a Compromise Proposal

By Edmund L. Andrews

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bowing to a seemingly unstoppable push in Congress to keep sexual material off the Internet, a coalition of commercial on-line services and some civil liberties groups have agreed to accept a number of restrictions they had opposed a few months ago.

The move comes a few days before a House-Senate conference committee is expected to debate a measure that would impose fines of up to \$100,000 and prison sentences on people who knowingly transmit pornography or material deemed "filthy," "lewd" or "indecent."

The legislation is being considered at a time when there has been an explosion of interest in the Internet and cyberspace, and amid rising fears that consumers, including the young, will be able to forage freely among pornographic offerings.

The compromise, drafted by Representative Rick White, Republican of Washington, would retain provisions of a Senate bill that would impose fines and prison sentences on those who transmit pornography.

But it would weaken prohibitions in the Senate bill against making indecent material available to children, by changing the prohibition to material that is con-

sidered "harmful to children." Supporters of the compromise say that designation would apply only to graphic or explicit sexual material that has no redeeming literary or social value.

The compromise would also offer added protection to on-line services or information providers who make a good-faith effort to keep sexual material away from children.

Opponents of any new restrictions, many of whom reluctantly agreed to the compromise, concede that Congress is certain to include new prohibitions in a broad bill dealing with telecommunications that is now in the conference committee. They have given up trying to kill the restrictions entirely.

Instead, they are trying to fend off efforts by the Christian Coalition and conservative Republicans, led by Representative Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, to impose even stricter regulations than those approved by the Senate last June.

To a great degree, the compromise embodies features in the Senate bill, which was adamantly opposed by civil liberties groups and free-market conservatives, including the House speaker, Newt Gingrich.

"We're not completely thrilled with it, but because we want to come to some resolution of this issue I think we can

accept it," said Bill Burrington, director of public policy for America Online, the nation's fastest-growing commercial on-line computer network.

The measure that the Senate passed in June, sponsored by Senator J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, imposed tough penalties but also offered legal protection to on-line services from being liable for material that was carried over their networks without their knowledge.

Mr. Gingrich openly ridiculed the provision, and other senior House Republicans have been lukewarm at best about the idea. Nevertheless, support for new prohibitions has been growing, and lawmakers on all sides of the issue say that some form of the Senate bill is certain to be included in the final legislation.

Some civil rights groups said the compromise would be an improvement over the original bill and would still protect children from downloading graphic sexual material.

"While it does embody much of the original Exon proposal, it does so in a way that tries to embody a constitutionally recognized standard," said Jerry Berman, director of the Center of Democracy and Technology, a nonprofit group.

Even so, many civil rights advocates were less than enthusiastic about the proposal.



For the best car rental prices there's only 1 place to go.

**Home**

Home rent and home loans and other services

Planning your next trip home?

Hertz makes it even easier.

Whether for a day, a week or for

a month, Hertz will provide you

with quality cars and unbeatable

service at unbelievable prices.

For more information call your

local travel agent or your local

Hertz office.

**Hertz**

هكزان الكحل



## ASIA

# Taiwan's Ruling Party Barely Keeps Majority

By Rone Tempest  
Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI — The governing Nationalist Party has escaped with a narrow majority in parliamentary elections that were colored by bellicose rumblings from neighboring China.

The biggest gains in the vote to select 164 members of the Yuan, or Parliament, went to the upstart Chinese New Party, which won 21 seats. The New Party, formed in 1993 by rebel members of the Nationalist Party, urges a nonconfrontational stance with mainland China, which considers Taiwan part of its territory.

The independence-minded Democratic Progressive Party, which suffered the most from the mainland Chinese military pressure, fell far short of its goal of 60 seats. Nevertheless, the party increased its membership in the legislature to 54 representatives from 50.

For the first time in the 10 years since democratic elections were introduced here, the Nationalist Party — known in Chinese as the Kuomintang, or KMT — failed to win a majority in the popular vote, falling to 49.9 percent.

"The KMT has fallen under 50 percent," said Parris H. Chang, a leader of the Democratic Progressive Party. "The

psychological impact of this is enormous."

Rulers here for five decades, the Nationalists saw the number of seats they held in the Yuan slip from 102 to 85, but avoided the outright defeat that opposition parties sought before the country's first-ever presidential election in March.

James A. Robinson, a University of West Florida political science professor who has monitored elections here since 1986, summed it up: "Each party got something out of this election but still less than they hoped for."

The KMT achieved its high priority of holding on to its majority in the legislature but at the same time lost its majority of popular votes. The Democratic Progressive Party increased its share of seats but not as much as it hoped for. The New Party tripled its share of seats but remains largely a regional-based party consisting of mostly second-generation mainlanders," he said.

The narrow Nationalist victory probably enhanced the prospects of the appointed Nationalist president, Lee Teng-hui, to become Taiwan's first elected head of state. Mr. Lee, a native-born Taiwanese, has a broad base of support that cuts across party lines. Most observers, including prominent

members of the opposition parties, consider him a virtual shoo-in.

Even before the election results were announced, officials in China condemned the vote and criticized Mr. Lee, who infuriated Beijing in June by making a private visit to the United States to attend a reunion at Cornell University, where he attended graduate school.

In July, the Chinese began conducting a series of military maneuvers and missile tests off the coast of Taiwan. Chinese military officials made it clear that they were considering military intervention against the island if Taiwan moved toward independence.

Despite his leadership in the Nationalist Party, which officially supports reunification with the mainland, some senior leaders in Beijing consider Mr. Lee a supporter of independence.

## Claims of Victory

Taiwan's three main political parties held celebratory parades Sunday following the elections, in which each claimed a measure of victory, Agence France Press reported from Taipei.

Winners from the Nationalist Party, the Democratic Progressive Party and the New Party took to the streets in noisy, flag-waving motorcades to thank voters for their support.



UNLIKELY ALLIES — Retired General Raymond Jarque, left, greeting Frank Fernandez, leader of the communist New People's Army, on Negros Island in the Philippines. General Jarque, who went into hiding to avoid arrest on graft charges, joined the group last week.

# An Uneasy U.S. Presence

## Japan and Korea Restless Over Troops

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A half-century after U.S. troops occupied Japan and liberated Korea, a growing number of people are suggesting that it is time they left.

There appears to be the beginning of a broad debate about whether the United States still needs nearly 100,000 troops based in Japan and South Korea. It is not that college students are marching around chanting, "Yankee imperialists go home," as they did in the 1960s. Rather, people are simply asking aloud why the enemy is in the post-Cold War world. And they are chafing at the crimes by American soldiers, the cost of their presence, and the noise of the fighter jets zooming overhead.

Some Japanese, Koreans and Americans alike worry that a far-reaching dynamic is under way that may lead to a dramatic reduction in the U.S. troop presence in Asia. They fear that this would be a disaster for the region, setting off an arms race and major new wars that might ultimately involve the United States.

The starting point for a growing number of Japanese and South Koreans is that in security relations the United States has too good a deal.

"We've been yes-men, a yes-country," said Lee Chul, a

member of the opposition in the National Assembly in South Korea. "It's about time that the U.S. listened to the voices of the South Korean government and the South Korean people."

In Japan, the irritations were evident in a recent magazine headline that said the rape of an Okinawa schoolgirl, in which three American servicemen were charged, proved that "Japan Is Still a Colony." The magazine added that "in the face of such humiliation," Japan should not increase its payments for the U.S. troop presence.

American critics of the bases agree that security relations are unfair, but in a different way.

## 'We've been yes-men, a yes-country'

They protest that it is unjust that the United States not only provides troops who risk their lives for Japan and South Korea, but also pays tens of billions of dollars for the privilege.

To be sure, most Japanese, South Korean and U.S. officials alike want to keep a presence by U.S. troops. The United States now has 37,000 troops in South Korea and nearly 47,000 in Japan, plus 13,000 sailors whose home port is in Japan.

"The importance to East Asia, to the Asia-Pacific region, and to the entire world of a continued U.S. presence here, and the continuation of the strong security relationship between the United States and Japan, can scarcely be overstated," Vice President Al Gore said during a visit to Japan last month.

Yet, a growing self-confidence and nationalism in Asia are leading to demands that the United States adjust its presence in ways that it may find difficult to accept.

Some South Koreans are demanding that U.S. military personnel pay Korean taxes. Americans, however, have trouble understanding why they should send their soldiers to Korea, pay most of the bill and then pay again in the form of taxes.

"There is a trend, both within Japan and in the United States, with the end of the Cold War, with budget cutbacks, with a younger generation of Americans and Japanese, that the necessity of having 47,000 troops stationed in Japan is seeming less and less viable in both countries," said Glen

Fukushima, a former U.S. trade official who is now a business executive in Tokyo.

Mr. Fukushima said that the most likely scenario was that public support would decline but that elites in both countries would continue to support the Japanese-American security alliance and that most American troops would remain in Japan.

Japanese and South Korean leaders have been reluctant to come out in the same way and build support for U.S. bases, perhaps because they do not want to be seen as on the wrong side of a delicate nationalistic issue. As a result, the perception among the Japanese and South Korean publics is that it is really the United States that is pushing for the military presence.

A recent poll of Japanese in the Sankei Shimbun found that only 5 percent of those surveyed believed that the U.S. bases are primarily for Japan's benefit.

About 46 percent said they are in Japan primarily for the benefit of the United States. Most of the rest say the bases benefit both countries.

Shin Myung Soon, a professor of political science at Yonsei University in Seoul, said: "Koreans are beginning to think that we can do what we want. People don't see North Korea as such a lethal threat, so they don't feel so dependent on the U.S. presence."

By official calculations the United States already pays 88 percent of the costs of the American presence in Korea. As for Japan, Tokyo claims to pay 70 percent of the costs of the U.S. forces in Japan, but that calculation excludes the troops' salaries; when salaries are included, Japan's share drops to half. The Pentagon justifies the bases in Japan by saying it is cheaper to base troops here than to keep them in the United States. But much depends on how the figures are calculated, and the Cato Institute in Washington figures that the United States pays vast amounts — about \$40 billion a year — to keep troops in Asia. Americans sometimes complain that Japan is cutting its own armed forces at the same time that it is asking the United States to keep troops in the region. Just a few days ago, the Japanese Cabinet approved a far-reaching plan calling for a 20 percent cut in the ceiling of troops in the Japanese military.

Congress has supported the cost of maintaining 100,000 American troops in the region. But there are some rumblings of discontent from the United States, based in part on the expense involved. "The existing U.S.-Japanese security relationship is simply not sustainable in the long term," declares a report issued last month by the Cato Institute.

Yet, the Pentagon and almost all countries in Asia fervently want the American bases to remain. One danger of an American pullout they cite is that North Korea or China might become militarily adventurous — an invasion by China of Taiwan, for example, would send shock waves through all of Asia.

The other argument often made for the bases is that they not only protect Japan, but also protect against Japan. The idea is that if the United States withdrew its troops, Japan would rearm and perhaps even acquire nuclear weapons.

This would horrify almost everybody in Asia.

## BRIEFLY ASIA

### Hunger Strike Over Lama Choice

NEW DELHI — About 400 Tibetan monks and nuns near the northern India town of Dharmasala went on a hunger strike Sunday to protest Beijing's choice for the second-highest figure in the Tibetan Buddhist community, the Press Trust of India said.

The communist Chinese government announced last Wednesday that 6-year-old Gyaincain Norbu from Tibet had been identified as the reincarnation of the late Panchen Lama.

But the Dalai Lama, who lives in exile in Dharmasala, announced in May that he had recognized 6-year-old Gedhun Choeki Nyima as the boy who had received the spirit of the 10th Panchen Lama, who died in 1989. (Reuters)

### Bangladesh Reschedules Elections

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Parliamentary elections will be held Jan. 18, Bangladesh's election commission announced Sunday.

This is the second time Bangladesh has tried to schedule elections. Opposition parties threatened to boycott a vote scheduled for Dec. 15, saying that no election will be fair as long as Prime Minister Khaleda Zia remains in power. They accuse her of rigging 1994 elections and want the new polls to be supervised by a caretaker government. (Reuters)

### Afghan Planes Bomb Rebel Areas

CHARASIYAB, Afghanistan — Government planes bombed areas held by the rebel Taleban militia south of Kabul on Sunday. Mullah Boorjan, the senior Taleban commander in the market town of Charasiyab, 15 kilometers (nine miles) south of the Afghan capital, said government planes had dropped at least four bombs on civilian areas, killing five people and wounding eight.

In Kabul, an Afghan Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed that government planes had flown sorties overnight, but denied that they had hit civilian targets. (Reuters)

### Explosion Kills Five in Kashmir

SRINAGAR, India — At least five people were killed and 20 were injured in an explosion in Jammu and Kashmir State on Sunday, the police said.

The police could not immediately say what caused the explosion at a crowded bus stop in Anantnag and said no one had claimed responsibility for the blast.

Several militant groups are fighting New Delhi's rule in Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim majority state. (Reuters)

## VOICES From Asia

Mullah Boorjan, a commander of the Taleban militia in Afghanistan, on bombing raids by government planes: "We would like to cooperate with the United Nations to find a peace settlement, but we cannot trust the government people when they bomb civilians. We will solve this problem through military means or some other way. Talking is finished." (AFP)

Daw Aung San Sun Kyi, the Burmese opposition leader, on the struggle by her party, the National League for Democracy: "Since the founding of the NLD we decided to strive in a dignified and just way by making sacrifices for the emergence of an administration and political system as desired by the people. We will keep on working according to that decision." (Reuters)

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

**TODAY'S**  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
**RECRUITMENT**  
Appears on Page 10

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

Attention visitors from the U.S.!



If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it at home? Same-day delivery available in key U.S. cities.

Call (1) 800 882 2884 (in New York call 212 752 3890)  
Herald Tribune  
800 882 2884

Our Next Special Heading

**Real Estate**  
**In & Around PARIS**  
(Sales & Rentals)  
will be appearing on  
**FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8th**  
For information, please contact:

**INTERNATIONAL**  
**HERALD TRIBUNE**  
PARIS TEL: (1) 41 43 93 85  
or FAX: (1) 41 43 93 70

ATLANTA: GAMES-SUMMER 1996  
Group travel/choice of departure  
dates/round trip airfare/Hotel  
Events/Hotels/STARS/Lodging  
All Travel/Travel Agency/Travel  
1996/97/98/99/2000/2001/2002/2003/2004/2005/2006/2007/2008/2009/2010/2011/2012/2013/2014/2015/2016/2017/2018/2019/2020/2021/2022/2023/2024/2025/2026/2027/2028/2029/2030/2031/2032/2033/2034/2035/2036/2037/2038/2039/2040/2041/2042/2043/2044/2045/2046/2047/2048/2049/2050/2051/2052/2053/2054/2055/2056/2057/2058/2059/2060/2061/2062/2063/2064/2065/2066/2067/2068/2069/2070/2071/2072/2073/2074/2075/2076/2077/2078/2079/2080/2081/2082/2083/2084/2085/2086/2087/2088/2089/2090/2091/2092/2093/2094/2095/2096/2097/2098/2099/2100/2101/2102/2103/2104/2105/2106/2107/2108/2109/2110/2111/2112/2113/2114/2115/2116/2117/2118/2119/2120/2121/2122/2123/2124/2125/2126/2127/2128/2129/2130/2131/2132/2133/2134/2135/2136/2137/2138/2139/2140/2141/2142/2143/2144/2145/2146/2147/2148/2149/2150/2151/2152/2153/2154/2155/2156/2157/2158/2159/2160/2161/2162/2163/2164/2165/2166/2167/2168/2169/2170/2171/2172/2173/2174/2175/2176/2177/2178/2179/2180/2181/2182/2183/2184/2185/2186/2187/2188/2189/2190/2191/2192/2193/2194/2195/2196/2197/2198/2199/2200/2201/2202/2203/2204/2205/2206/2207/2208/2209/2210/2211/2212/2213/2214/2215/2216/2217/2218/2219/2220/2221/2222/2223/2224/2225/2226/2227/2228/2229/2230/2231/2232/2233/2234/2235/2236/2237/2238/2239/2240/2241/2242/2243/2244/2245/2246/2247/2248/2249/2250/2251/2252/2253/2254/2255/2256/2257/2258/2259/2260/2261/2262/2263/2264/2265/2266/2267/2268/2269/2270/2271/2272/2273/2274/2275/2276/2277/2278/2279/2280/2281/2282/2283/2284/2285/2286/2287/2288/2289/2290/2291/2292/2293/2294/2295/2296/2297/2298/2299/2300/2301/2302/2303/2304/2305/2306/2307/2308/2309/2310/2311/2312/2313/2314/2315/2316/2317/2318/2319/2320/2321/2322/2323/2324/2325/2326/2327/2328/2329/2330/2331/2332/2333/2334/2335/2336/2337/2338/2339/2340/2341/2342/2343/2344/2345/2346/2347/2348/2349/2350/2351/2352/2353/2354/2355/2356/2357/2358/2359/2360/2361/2362/2363/2364/2365/2366/2367/2368/2369/2370/2371/2372/2373/2374/2375/2376/2377/2378/2379/2380/2381/2382/2383/2384/2385/2386/2387/2388/2389/2390/2391/2392/2393/2394/2395/2396/2397/2398/2399/2400/2401/2402/2403/2404/2405/2406/2407/2408/2409/2410/2411/2412/2413/2414/2415/2416/2417/2418/2419/2420/2421/2422/2423/2424/2425/2426/2427/2428/2429/2430/2431/2432/2433/2434/2435/2436/2437/2438/2439/2440/2441/2442/2443/2444/2445/2446/2447/2448/2449/2450/2451/2452/2453/2454/2455/2456/2457/2458/2459/2460/2461/2462/2463/2464/2465/2466/2467/2468/2469/2470/2471/2472/2473/2474/2475/2476/2477/2478/2479/2480/2481/2482/2483/2484/2485/2486/2487/2488/2489/2490/2491/2492/2493/2494/2495/2496/2497/2498/2499/2500/2501/2502/2503/2504/2505/2506/2507/2508/2509/2510/2511/2512/2513/2514/2515/2516/2517/2518/2519/2520/2521/2522/2523/2524/2525/2526/2527/2528/2529/2530/2531/2532/2533/2534/2535/2536/2537/2538/2539/2540/2541/2542/2543/2544/2545/2546/2547/2548/2549/2550/2551/2552/2553/2554/2555/2556/2557/2558/2559/2560/2561/2562/2563/2564/2565/2566/2567/2568/2569/2570/2571/2572/2573/2574/2575/2576/2577/2578/2579/2580/2581/2582/2583/2584/2585/2586/2587/2588/2589/2590/2591/2592/2593/2594/2595/2596/2597/2598/2599/2600/2601/2602/2603/2604/2605/2606/2607/2608/2609/2610/2611/2612/2613/2614/2615/2616/2617/2618/2619/2620/2621/2622/2623/2624/2625/2626/2627/2628/2629/2630/2631/2632/2633/2634/2635/2636/2637/2638/2639/2640/2641/2642/2643/2644/2645/2646/2647/2648/2649/2650/2651/2652/2653/2654/2655/2656/2657/2658/2659/2660/2661/2662/2663/2664/2665/2666/2667/2668/2669/2670/2671/2672/2673/2674/2675/2676/2677/2678/2679/2680/2681/2682/2683/2684/2685/2686/2687/2688/2689/2690/2691/2692/2693/2694/2695/2696/2697/2698/2699/2700/2701/2702/2703/2704/2705/2706/2707/2708/2709/2710/2711/2712/2713/2714/2715/2716/2717/2718/2719/2720/2721/2722/2723/2724/2725/2726/2727/2728/2729/2730/2731/2732/2733/2734/2735/2736/2737/2738/2739/2740/2741/2742/2743/2744/2745/2746/2747/2748/2749/2750/2751/2752/2753/2754/2755/2756/2757/2758/2759/2760/2761/2762/2763/2764/2765/2766/2767/2768/2769/2770/2771/2772/2773/2774/2775/2776/2777/2778/2779/2780/2781/2782/2783/2784/2785/2786/2787/2788/2789/2790/2791/2792/2793/2794/2795/2796/2797/2798/2799/2800/2801/2802/2803/2804/2805/2806/2807/2808/2809/2810/2811/2812/2813/2814/2815/2816/2817/2818/2819/2820/2821/2822/2823/2824/2825/2826/2827/2828/2829/2830/2831/2832/2833/2834/2835/2836/2837/2838/2839/2840/2841/2842/2843/2844/2845/2846/2847/2848/2849/2850/2851/2852/2853/2854/2855/2856/2857/2858/2859/2860/2861/2862/2863/2864/2865/2866/2867/2868/2869/2870/2871/2872/2873/2874/2875/2876/2877/2878/2879/2880/2881/2882/2883/2884/2885/2886/2887/2888/2889/2890/2891/2892/2893/2894/2895/2896/2897/2898/2899/2900/2901/2902/2903/2904/2905/2906/2907/2908/2909/2910/2911/2912/2913/2914/2915/2916/2917/2918/2919/2920/2921/2922/2923/2924/2925/2926/2927/2928/2929/2930/2931/2932/2933/2934/2935/2936/2937/2938/2939/2940/2941/2942/2943/2944/2945/2946/2947/2948/2949/2950/2951/2952/2953/2954/2955/2956/2957/2958/2959/2960/2961/2962/2963/2964/2965/2966/2967/2968/2969/2970/2971/2972/2973/2974/2975/2976/2977/2978/2979/2980/2981/2982/2983/2984/2985/2986/2987/2988/2989/2990/2991/2992/2993/2994/2995/2996/2997/2998/2999/3000/3001/3002/3003/3004/3005/3006/3007/3008/3009/3010/3011/3012/3013/3014/3015/3016/3017/3018/3019/3020/3021/3022/3023/3024/3025/3026/3027/3028/3029/3030/3031/3032/3033/3034/3035/3036/3037/3038/3039/3040/3041/3042/3043/3044/3045/3046/3047/3048/3049/3050/3051/3052/3053/3054/3055/3056/3057/3058/3059/3060/3061/3062/3063/3064/3065/3066/3067/3068/3069/3070/3071/3072/3073/3074/3075/3076/3077/3078/3079/3080/3081/3082/3083/3084/3085/3086/3087/3088/3089/3090/3091/3092/3093/3094/3095/3096/3097/3098/3099/3100/3101/3102/3103/3104/3105/3106/3107/3108/3109/3110/3111/3112/3113/3114/3115/3116/3117/3118/3119/3120/3121/3122/3123/3124/3125/3126/3127/3128/3129/3130/3131/3132/3133/3134/3135/3136/3137/3138/3139/3140/3141/3142/3143/3144/3145/3146/3147/3148/3149/3150/3151/3152/3153/3154/3155/3156/3157/3158/3159/3160/3161/3162/3163/3164/3165/3166/3167/3168/3169/3170/3171/3172/3173/3174/3175/3176/3177/3178/3179/3180/3181/3182/3183/3184/3185/3186/3187/3188/3189/3190/3191/3192/3193/3194/3195/3196/3197/3198/3199/3200/3201/3202/3203/3204/3205/3206/3207/3208/3209/3210/3211/3212/3213/3214/3215/3216/3217/3218/3219/3220/3221/3222/3223/3224/3225/3226/3227/3228/3229/3230/3231/3232/3233/3234/3235/3236/3237/3238/3239/3240/3241/3242/3243/3244/3245/3246/3247/3248/3249/3250/3251/3252/3253/3254/3255

## EUROPE

## The Battle to Succeed Papandreou Quietly Opens

By Celestine Bohlen

New York Times Service

ATHENS — With Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou confined to a hospital bed, Greek politics have receded behind a respectful shroud, mindful of the power still held by the ailing 76-year-old leader whose life now depends on a battery of machines.

All signs indicate that a succession battle is already under way, as official medical bulletins paint an ever gloomier picture of Mr. Papandreou's condition.

But even from his hospital bed, Mr. Papandreou — a tough politician

whose career has been full of surprises — has reportedly sent signals that he is still not ready to give up power. According to the chief government spokesman, Telemachos Chytiris, the last note scribbled by the prime minister several days ago, as he was put back on a respirator, read, "I will survive."

Many, even among Mr. Papandreou's supporters, fear that he will attempt some political anointment of his wife, Dimitra Liani, 40, whose political ambitions helped create a rift inside his governing Panhellenic Socialist Movement earlier this year.

Mrs. Liani-Papandreou has been

shielded from the television cameras outside the Onassis Heart Center that have been tracking a constant stream of politicians who come to express their sympathy and concern for her husband.

Analysts here dismiss the rumors about a sickbed anointment of Mrs. Liani-Papandreou, although Mr. Papandreou's determination to assure a political role for his wife may well be a factor in the succession battle.

And if rumors are rife, it is because of the vacuum created by Mr. Papandreou's long-standing refusal to name a successor, or even to set down guidelines on how the succession

should take place in the event of his death or resignation.

Mr. Chytiris has indicated that, Mr. Papandreou's job could be divided into two parts — with a prime minister to be elected by the Socialists' 170-member parliamentary majority, and a party leader to be chosen later at a party congress.

Akis Tsochatzopoulos, minister of the interior and Mr. Papandreou's loyal lieutenant, has already been deputized to fill in for the prime minister at the European Union summit meeting in Madrid on Dec. 15. A stalwart in the party, Mr. Tsochatzopoulos is mentioned along with several others as a

possible contender for Mr. Papandreou's job.

## ■ Condition 'Stabilizes'

Doctors on Sunday continued efforts to remove Mr. Papandreou from the respirator that has kept him alive for nearly a week. The Associated Press reported from Athens. "The condition of his health has stabilized and attempts to disconnect him from the respirator are continuing," said Dr. Grigoris Skalkas. He added that Mr. Papandreou was also connected to a kidney machine and that he was being fed through a tube inserted in his stomach on Saturday.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Italian Ex-Fascists Hold Rally

ROME — At least 150,000 people demonstrated in the first rally by the extreme-right National Alliance since it dumped its fascist credentials this year. The Italian police and media reported Sunday.

Organizers of the rally Saturday, who put the numbers at 250,000, avoided Piazza Venezia, a square where the former dictator Benito Mussolini harangued the crowds, opting for one normally associated with leftist gatherings. The party had been known as the Italian Social Movement. (AFP)

## Austrian Offers Coalition Talks

VIENNA — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, defending his record after nine years at the helm, said Sunday that he would discuss forming a coalition with any party except the far right after Dec. 17 elections.

In a television interview, the Social Democratic leader ruled out accepting any position other than chancellor, which could set him on yet another collision course with his estranged conservative coalition partner, Wolfgang Schüssel. (Reuters)

## Chechen Amnesty Conditions Set

GROZNY, Russia — Chechen independence fighters could obtain an amnesty if they report to a new commission set up by President Boris N. Yeltsin, the head of Chechnya's pro-Moscow government said Sunday.

Doku Zagayev said at a news conference that the move was "a further step to restoring harmony in Chechnya" nearly a year after Russian troops first marched in to put down a three-year-old independence drive. (AFP)

## Fire at Stockholm Ministries

STOCKHOLM — A fire damaged the government's main office building in central Stockholm on Sunday morning.

Police suspected arson in the fire in the Rosenbad building, which houses the prime minister's office and several ministries.

Damage from the flames was limited to the restaurant section, though the entire ground floor suffered smoke damage. The prime minister's office was not damaged. (AP)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: Foreign ministers discuss the Madrid summit talks, the situation in the former Yugoslavia after the Dayton accords and sanctions on Nigeria.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for Eastern Europe, Hans van den Broek, meets with Foreign Minister Mifis Kallias of Estonia.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for social affairs, Padraig Flynn, meets with the Portuguese labor minister, Maria João Rodrigues.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

## Germany's Greens Inch Away From Absolute Pacifism



Joschka Fischer, of the German Green Party, looking at a demonstrator's poster that reads, "Soldiers are Murderers."

Reuters

BREMEN, Germany — The Greens emerged from a weekend congress with their vision of a nonviolent world more blurred than ever before.

True to their pacifist origins, the party's left wing turned back an effort by the Greens' parliamentary co-leader, Joschka Fischer, to endorse the use of German military force as a last resort to halt genocide in places like Bosnia and Rwanda.

But Mr. Fischer and his allies won enough support to show that a substantial minority of Greens no longer categorically reject any use of force, setting the stage for more bruising internal battles.

The majority of delegates at the congress in Bremen agreed after hours of passionate debate Saturday that economic sanctions could be employed for securing peace.

They also backed the idea of sending lightly armed UN peacekeeping units to crisis areas and said force could be used if necessary to enforce trade sanctions against aggressors.

"I am extremely satisfied," the Greens' co-leader, Jürgen Trittin, said after the vote. "A clear majority opposed military intervention."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's plan to send 4,000 German soldiers to the Balkans to help enforce a peace deal for Bosnia split the Greens, whose party grew out of the student protests and peace movement of the 1960s and 1970s to become

Germany's third political force.

Its foreign policy positions are coming under closer scrutiny, given its efforts to cooperate with Social Democrats and toppling Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition in 1998 elections.

Mr. Trittin and Kerstin Müller, a parliamentary co-leader, carried the day by arguing that armed force to settle conflicts would do more harm than good and would militarize German foreign policy after 50 years of postwar restraint.

But the fact that more than a third of delegates voted for Mr. Fischer's motion supporting the use of force to end genocide — far more than was the case in a similar vote two years ago — showed the party was drifting more in his direction.

"We are the beaming losers," said Krista Sager, a party co-leader, who had argued as Mr. Fischer did that Greens had to do more than simply attribute Bosnia's ethnic killing to the failed policy of Western powers obsessed with their own interests.

"The mood in the party has changed," she said Sunday. "We are not a majority, that is sure, but we have solid ground under our feet."

The congress appealed to Greens in Parliament not to support Mr. Kohl's proposed Balkans deployment when it comes up for a vote Wednesday, leaving faction leaders scrambling to find a way to unify the divided deputies.

FLY OUR COLOURS, SMOOTH AS SILK TO THE WORLD.

Thai now brings you more of the world than ever before. More countries in Asia, Europe and worldwide. And, naturally, more of the smooth as silk service for which we're renowned.

Thai. Smooth as silk.

Thai



## INTERNATIONAL

## Canada's Bitter Pill on Joblessness

## Proposed Cuts in Benefits Unveiled in Ottawa

By Anne Swardson  
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — The Canadian government has introduced its long-awaited proposals to reduce Canada's unemployment benefits in the latest round of budget cuts that are changing the character of this social democracy.

As one of the most deficit-ridden and indebted nations in the developed world, Canada has acknowledged for some time that its expansive social safety net should be trimmed.

Last spring, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien issued a budget for the coming year that promised large reductions in health care, welfare and unemployment as well as a 14 percent reduction in the federal work force. But only now are Canadians getting

a look at the details of the changes and how individuals will be affected.

The cuts, announced Friday, will target frequent users of unemployment insurance and those who, when working, earn relatively high incomes.

The changes also affect such typically Canadian seasonal workers as fishermen and lumberjacks, who in some parts of the country can work for as little as 10 weeks out of the year and earn unemployment benefits the other 42.

"This is our attempt to make the unemployment insurance system more relevant to today's workplace," said Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy. The current system "doesn't give people the chance or the ability to move back into the work force."

In the last 10 years, the Canadian un-

employment insurance program has exploded, with total costs doubling to \$12 billion and an increase in the number of beneficiaries to about 734,000.

The reaction to the proposed cuts was predictable. Unlike in France, where public sector workers are on strike, no one struck.

The few riots that do occur in Canada are usually confined to the warmer months. But there were outcries from the left and the middle that the plan announced undermined the essential character of the nation.

"This is a regressive reform," said Francine Lalonde, the labor expert for the opposition Bloc Québécois party in the House of Commons. "It is inequitable, it creates poverty and it is against employment."

## Venezuelans Go to Polls Amid Gloom

The Associated Press

CARACAS — Venezuelans went to the polls Sunday to choose local lawmakers amid a general mood of disillusionment because of a persistent economic downturn and corruption scandals.

More than 10 million voters were eligible to cast ballots at 23,575 polling stations to elect 22 state governors, 370 state representatives, 330 mayors and 2,404 city council members.

President Rafael Caldera Rodríguez promised to provide a secure and tranquil environment for the voting and ordered 100,000 soldiers and other security personnel deployed.

Political analysts were predicting an extremely high abstention rate.

Venezuelans have become increasingly disillusioned because of corruption scandals, the most important of which brought down the former president Carlos Andrés Pérez Rodríguez.

In 1994, 17 major banks failed in the midst of a financial scandal that wiped out hundreds of millions of dollars in savings. The national currency, the bolivar, is currently worth about 330 to the dollar, considerably lower than the official rate of 170 to the dollar. Inflation hit 50 percent last year.

Planning Minister Edgar Paredes Pisaní said Friday that the government had reached an agreement in principle with the International Monetary Fund to devalue the currency.



JOINT FORCE — A soldier waving a truck of Palestinian police into an Israeli base near Bethlehem. The area is to be handed over to Palestinians before Christmas.

## Q&amp;A / Civil vs. Religious Law

## Israel's Deep Divisions

*Menashe Kadishman, a figurative and metaphorical sculptor and painter and winner of the 1995 Israel Prize, is one of Israel's best known artists. A veteran of the 1956 Sinai campaign, he is also a peace advocate who was a vocal opponent of Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982. He spoke with Ken Shulman during a recent stop in Florence for an exhibition.*

**Q.** How profoundly has the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin divided Israel?

**A.** We knew we had differences before the assassination, but we didn't know how powerful those divisions were. Today there are three Israeli nations: the Arab nation and the Jewish nation, which divides itself in two.

**Q.** What is the nature of this division among Israeli Jews?

**A.** It is the dispute between civil law and religious law, between those people who want to reconcile with the Palestinians, and those who want to expel them from the occupied territories.

**Q.** Do these religious people hate Arabs?

**A.** It has nothing to do with hating Arabs. I think they hate us more than they hate Arabs. They just want them somewhere else.

Most of these people have come from abroad, on a mission. Many of them come from America. And you don't leave a place like America to come to a place like Israel unless you have a mission. These people don't really live in Israel. They don't live in a country. They live in a holy shrine. They are waiting for the messiah to arrive on a white donkey. For them, Israel is a ruin, a palm tree, a place they come to kiss the grave of Abraham and to have a bar mitzvah by the Walling Wall.

Israel is a holy place for many religions. But the Christians living in England or America don't think that Israel is their country because their messiah was born there.

**Q.** There is a distinction. The American Jewish community provides substantial financial support to Israel. It's natural that the community would insist on having a say in the affairs of the state.

**A.** They have nothing to say. As long as I send my son to the army and they sent their sons to college in America, they have no right to say anything. In fact, I think they give their money to compensate for their guilt feelings. Recently my son told me that he was ready to die for his

country. I thought this was tragic. I told him that he should consider living for his country.

**Q.** Is there a difference between the extreme orthodox in Israel and the radical fundamentalists in the Arab countries?

**A.** I used to think there was. But that was before they killed our leader. That evening when Rabin was killed I came to the square to support him. The atmosphere was so nice, so peaceful. I couldn't remember such a nice atmosphere.

In Israel you are always tense. You wake up in the morning feeling wonderful. Then a bus blows up. Somebody gets killed. You feel bad about giving back something that in a way is not even yours to give back. At the end of the day you hate everybody. We knew that there were problems. But perhaps we thought that because we were different, because we were Jews, these things wouldn't happen.

**Q.** Can Israel be a nonreligious state?

**A.** That is the irony. Everything we do here has to do with Judaism. We don't celebrate Christmas and Easter. We celebrate Hanukkah and Passover. The nonreligious people care just as much about the Bible as the religious people do.

Everybody gives examples from the Bible to support his point of view. Clinton quoted from the Bible at Rabin's funeral. The religious people criticize us for not living according to religious law. But then they go ahead and break the most important religious law of all: thou shalt not kill.

They killed Rabin. And a few days later a Yeshiva student goes and urinates on his grave. I felt like I had been struck on the head with a stone. What kind of person does that?

**Q.** Will fanatics succeed in blocking the peace process?

**A.** The peace process is going ahead. The Jews and the Palestinians must make peace. Both are sons of Abraham. And both have a right to this land. We must live according to our beliefs.

The real estate is not so important. If the temple were still standing today in Jerusalem, we would have to renovate it, redo the roof, put in air conditioning. You don't have to install air conditioning into the Ten Commandments.

And if you have a conscience, you realize that you can't come to this land and say it is only yours. There have always been Arabs here. There is a mosque on Mount Moriah. And they didn't kick the Jews out when they built it.

## FBI Stops Sale of Moon Rock

## NASA Suspects a Lunar Speck Was Stolen

By Kathy Sawyer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The FBI showed up at a Manhattan auction gallery and seized a lunar specimen that was to have been sold to the highest bidder over the weekend.

NASA officials suspect it might have been stolen along with other items in a certified mail shipment 25 years ago, according to Eileen Hawley, a spokesman at Johnson Space Center in Houston.

If so, she said, "It's U.S. government property."

The specimen was the first Apollo lunar sample known to be offered for sale. The moon missions returned a total of about 842 pounds (380 kilos) of rocks for study and exhibit, currently divided into more than 98,062 individual specimens.

Of that total, Ms. Hawley said, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has kept track of all but 1.3 ounces (in 64 pieces), some of it in the form of dust. The sample in question weighs about a half ounce.

It was to be one of the choice items on the block in the largest natural history auction ever held in the United States.

The sale was organized by Phillips Fine Art Auctioneers, a London-based company that had expected the specimen to bring as much as \$400,000 at auction.

Brian and Ron Trochmann, the Atlanta brothers who put the sample up for sale, told the auctioneers that it had been given to their father, an executive in the 1960s of White-Westinghouse

who helped develop food packaging for the moon missions.

The catalogue said the moon rock had been given to Mr. Trochmann "by an astronaut who was a close personal friend." However, after that was quoted in a newspaper story last week, Alan Bean, an Apollo 12 astronaut, denied that he or any of his crew had had access to the lunar samples they brought back.

Auction officials acknowledged that the catalogue item was a mistake, resulting from a misunderstanding about what the brothers had said. The Trochmanns only claimed the sample had come from the Apollo 12 mission, not from the astronauts themselves.

Ms. Hawley said some lunar samples have been reported missing from research laboratories, or during shipment or from "educational resource centers." And President Richard M. Nixon made gifts (totaling 259 grams) to a few heads of state, she said, but the records do not indicate which countries they were. Those would no longer be considered U.S. property.

The only other lunar sample ever sold was smaller than a peppercorn and came from a Russian unmanned mission.

Phillips officials said they were still convinced the rock was a genuine lunar sample. The catalogue states that it was authenticated by Robert Curtis Walter, "a geologist with experience in geochronology, volcanology and igneous petrology."

He performed "an extensive six-month study which in-

cluded macroscopic, petrographic, geochemical and geochronological analyses," the catalogue says, and he concluded that "the rock is extraterrestrial in origin and that the analytical results are most consistent with the rock form of the moon."

While satisfied of its origins, however, Phillips senior vice president Claudia A. Florian became concerned about who had legal title to the rock, and Phillips was "anxious to do the right thing," said an auction spokesman. So Florian turned to NASA for help in resolving the issue before the auction.

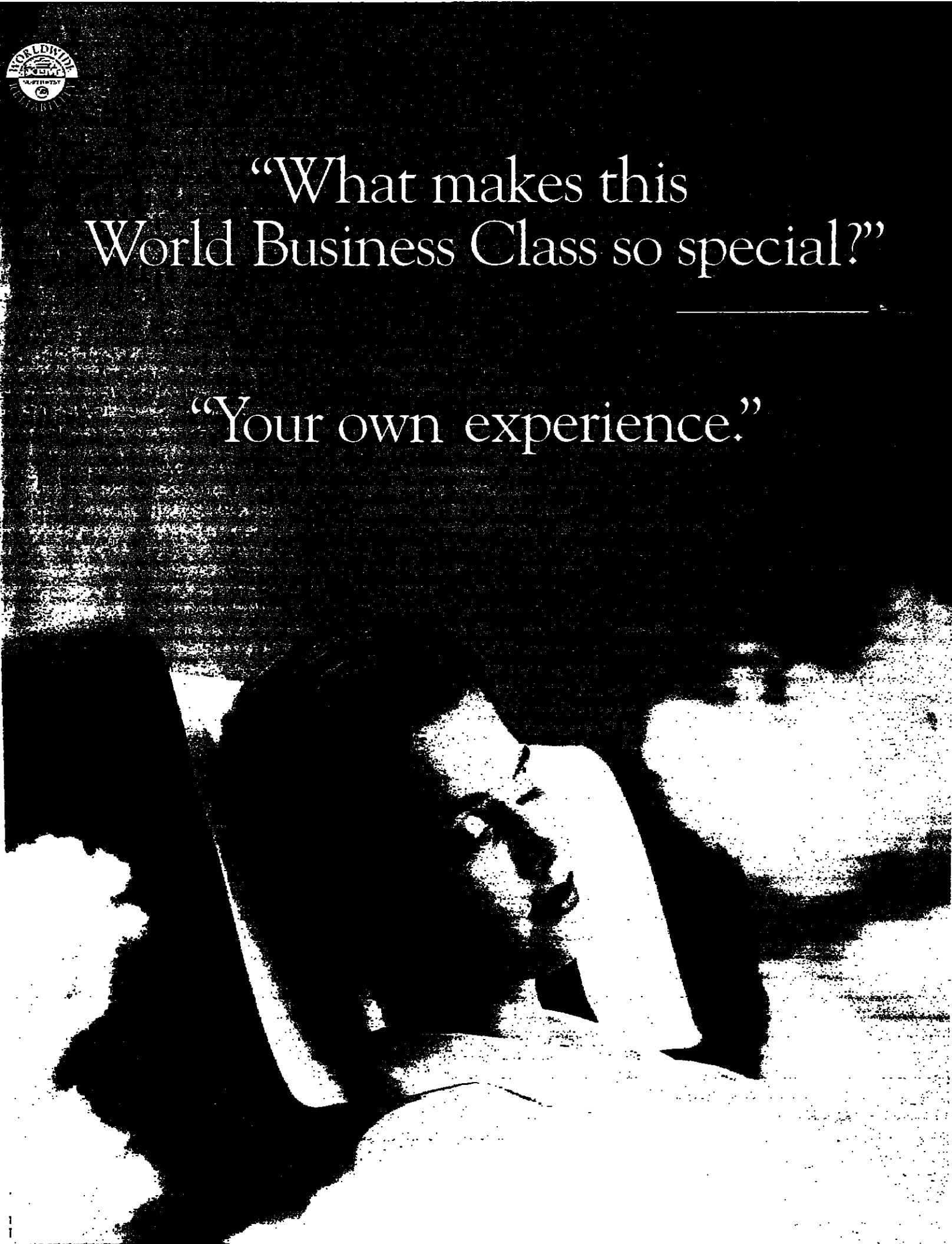
Meanwhile, last Tuesday, Ms. Hawley said, a retired postal investigator who had read about the sale called NASA's moon rock curator and told him that the Postal Investigative Service is carrying an unsolved case in its records involving a 1970 theft from a shipment that included a lunar sample on its way to the University of California at Los Angeles.

The thief was caught, convicted and jailed, Ms. Hawley said, but he never told authorities what he did with the stolen goods. Officials found the case in NASA's records, which contain weights and descriptions of every scrap of moon rock inventoried, and found that the weight of the missing sample is similar to the weight of the specimen being offered for sale.

NASA called in the "appropriate federal enforcement authorities," Ms. Hawley said, and the FBI took away the specimen.

"What makes this World Business Class so special?"

"Your own experience."



M and Northwest Airlines have a service that's in a class of its own. Experience the comfort of more legroom, seats with better

ine, gourmet meals plus personal phone and video. Experience World Business Class.

attract your travel agent, your KLM or Northwest office or call +31 20 4 747 747.



World Business Class



# Getting 20,000 U.S. Troops to Bosnia: More Than Just a Day's Work



A UN soldier clearing barbed wire from the gate of Tuzla air base on Sunday before the arrival of U.S. troops.

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

FRIEDBERG, Germany — They squat next to a turret like 70-ton symbols of American power: a fleet of Abrams tanks bound for Bosnia with names like Chaos and Cause of Death. But we'll get there. It will fall into place even if it won't always be pretty.

Despite the anachronistic ring of deploying combat forces by troop train, army planners have long considered rail the best option for getting the 1st Armor to the Balkans. Going by sea would mean traveling to harbors in north Germany or Italy, then boarding ships, then disembarking in Croatia, then driving for at least nine hours on treacherous roads to Tuzla.

The army has long been accustomed to moving heavy equipment by train to training grounds in eastern Bavaria. But the foray into eastern Europe brings several wrinkles. Planners must deal with harsh weather and German labor laws; it is not certain, according to one commander, whether trains can be loaded on Sundays.

Movement of the U.S. force will probably require about 400 trains at an estimated cost of 180,000 marks (\$125,000) each, officials said. An average of 10 to 12 trains a day will head east, with deployment of the entire division taking 40 to 60 days. The first dozen trains, hauling a U.S. vanguard to begin building the staging base at Kaposvar, will leave this week; the vast majority will not depart until a peace treaty is signed in Paris on Dec. 14.

Armor vehicles will be driven up concrete ramps and onto flatcars with ammunition in the tunnels, 40 rounds for an Abrams tank. Each unit has been told to take enough spare parts and supplies to last 30 days. Troops will board passenger cars with a five-day supply of food and water — 15 packaged Meals Ready to Eat per soldier and 10 gallons of water.

Kaposvar, site of an immense military airfield, will serve first as a transit point and then as a logistics base. Plans call for Lieutenant General Creighton Abrams Jr., commander of V Corps in Germany, to move to Hungary as a forward field commander. Once the troops cross into Bosnia, they fall under the control of Admiral Leighton W. Smith Jr. of the navy, NATO's southern commander.

The colossal forward logistics bases of yore, like Long Binh in Vietnam or Dhahran in Saudi Arabia, will not be replicated in Hungary or Tuzla. Army contractors plan to buy

some bulk supplies, notably fuel, from suppliers in eastern Europe. Some material will be flown directly to Tuzla air base, hub of the U.S. sector. The Air Force expects a steady flow of C-5, C-141 and C-130 traffic from air force bases in Germany; the air force also has a new fleet of C-17s based in Charleston, South Carolina, capable of flying directly from the United States. Some supplies may be dropped by parachute to remote encampments, particularly if roads are blocked by snow.

"Our instructions have been to prepare to get an airfield up and running, and to be ready to run it 24 hours a day," said Major Bob Williams, spokesman for the air force in Europe.

To a large extent, the routes and territory south of the Hungarian border remain terra incognita. Army commanders have had little opportunity to reconnoiter routes or potential base camp sites. "We're guessing a bit at this point," one officer said.

After spending a couple of days at Kaposvar, units will board trucks for the trip south. The 160-kilometer (100-mile) journey to the Sava River should take less than a day. There the army will build a temporary staging base on the north bank in Croatia. Engineers will lay a single-lane pontoon bridge across the Sava northwest of Brecko, about 50 kilometers north of Tuzla.

Then, Bosnia. The troops' immediate task will be marking the zone of separation agreed to in the Ohio peace accord. Using portable global positioning systems that use satellites to provide precise map coordinates, soldiers will mark the zone with green and orange fluorescent stakes. The zone extends for more than 320 kilometers (200 miles) across the U.S. sector.

Patrols will try to minimize infiltration across the zone and to keep the warring parties apart; commanders say their patrols will follow unpredictable patterns and will include "thunder runs" on the roads at night to emphasize American mobility.

All this will be done gingerly, because the region is strewn with mines. "Mine clearing will take years, not months," said Colonel Gregory Fontenot, the 1st Brigade commander. "And I've only got months."

## Spain Won't Change Its NATO Status

Agence France-Press

MADRID — Spain has no plans to join NATO's military command even though its foreign minister has become the alliance's new secretary-general. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said Sunday.

"Spain is a faithful ally, but things have to be taken as they are," he said at a press conference with President Bill Clinton and the European Commission president, Jacques Santer, here for a Euro-American summit meeting.

The selection of Javier Solana Madariaga for the top civilian job in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "presumes no change in status" in

Spain's relationship with the alliance, the prime minister said.

The Spanish press had reported Sunday that Mr. Solana's bid for the NATO leadership won Washington's support because the minister favored Spain's military being integrated into the NATO command structure.

Mr. Solana, who once opposed Spanish membership in NATO, will be taking over in Brussels just as the alliance embarks on its biggest mission ever, the deployment of 60,000 peacekeepers in Bosnia.

**Opposition to Solana**  
Hours after the selection of Mr.

Solana as NATO's secretary general, signs of opposition appeared on Capitol Hill. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Several Republican senators — Bob Dole, Jesse Helms, John S. McCain 3d, Paul D. Coverdell, Strom Thurmond and Olympia Snowe — sent a letter to President Clinton opposing Mr. Solana as "a dedicated Socialist with an extensive public record in opposition to NATO."

The Senate has no power to block the appointment, which is decided by the NATO allies, but the senators are opposing it as Mr. Clinton is trying to get support for U.S. participation in the Bosnia peace force.

## Joining Clinton on Bosnia, Dole Feels Tug of Patriotism

By Hele Dewar  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Best known as a legislative fixer, partisan slasher or awkward combination of the two, the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, is giving the world a glimpse of what many colleagues regard as the essential Dole: the wounded, decorated World War II veteran who never forgot how to salute his commander in chief.

When he agreed to support President Bill Clinton's plan to send 20,000 American troops to Bosnia to help enforce a fragile peace, Mr. Dole reached back to what supporters and detractors alike refer to as his "old values," including a conviction that partisanship stops at the water's edge, especially when American lives are at stake.

After plying every angle on issues ranging from Hollywood to guns and gay rights in his bid for the Republican presidential nomination, Mr. Dole appeared to be driven by some kind of inner force to give at least grudging support to the president he is trying to replace, according to close colleagues.

Even those who suggested he may also have had some political motives agreed the move was consistent with everything he has done since he fought back from near-fatal injuries suffered while he was leading an assault on a German machine gun nest in Italy in 1945.

His weathered right arm a permanent reminder of his sacrifice, Mr. Dole is moved to tears by the sound of patriotic music and messages.

Hearings with presidents on foreign policy but does not challenge their decisions when troops are headed into harm's way. He still bristles at House and Senate Democratic leaders who opposed President George Bush's plan to send ground troops to the Gulf in early 1991.

"I think what you saw in Bob Dole was an instinctive respect for the office of president and the Constitution," said Senator John S. McCain 3d, an Arizona Republican and a decorated war hero from another generation and another war — Vietnam — who teamed up with Mr. Dole of Bosnia even though he is supporting one of Mr. Dole's rivals for the nomination, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas.

"He was under a lot of pressure but he did what his whole history said he would do. He supported his president, his country and, probably most importantly to him, his country's troops," said Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, a Connecticut Democrat who is another key player in the Bosnia debate.

Mr. Dole may have put it most directly in his somber speech to the Senate on Thursday. "The president has the constitutional power as commander in chief to send these forces. The Congress cannot stop this troop deployment from happening. If we would try to cut off funds, we would harm the men and women in the

military who have already begun to arrive in Bosnia," he said.

So what if it looks as though he is helping Mr. Clinton? Senator Dole asks with a trace of impatience. "We have only one president at a time. He is the commander in chief."

On the surface, it appears that Mr. Dole was taking the kind of political risks he has tried to avoid in his role as front-runner

**'We have only one president at a time.'**

for the Republican nomination. But the risks may be less than they seem and less than those that might have arisen out of a direct confrontation with Mr. Clinton, some Republican strategists say.

At the same time, Mr. Dole has mitigated his risks — and demonstrated some consistency with his earlier criticism of Mr. Clinton's Bosnia policy — by insisting that any Senate resolution of support include conditions aimed at ensuring the troops' safety and laying the groundwork for their "timely

and honorable" departure from Bosnia.

The conditions will insist that the U.S. forces be limited to a military mission, excluding "nation building," and that Bosnian Muslims be armed and trained as rapidly as possible to establish a military balance in the region, according to Mr. McCain.

The day after his speech supporting the mission, Mr. Dole took further steps to distinguish his position from the president's, by issuing a statement emphasizing the conditions, and saying he remained "deeply concerned" about what he sees as inadequate administration plans for training and equipping the Bosnian forces.

Even with Mr. Dole's support, there could be strong resistance in the Senate to a resolution of support for the operation, especially from his party's right wing, which may insist on a vote on a resolution opposing the deployment.

While it would be hard to beat a joint Clinton-Dole effort, the debate could stir up problems for Mr. Dole among hard-liners uncomfortable with his deal-cutting ways.

## CLASSIC WOVEN NECKWEAR

From our extensive Collection of Prints and Wovens Made in France.



S U L K A

19 Old Bond Street London 0171 493 4468  
2 Rue de Castiglione Paris 42 60 38 08

# THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER EVERY DAY FOR A YEAR.



Is there anyone you know who shares your international outlook and interest in world affairs?

Then what better gift could you send them than 365 days (6 days a week) of the International Herald Tribune's unique coverage of global events?

Thanks to our powerful news-gathering network, we offer an unrivaled perspective on international affairs, opinions, trends and influences.

As a bonus we are offering IHT subscriptions in a special seasonal package, at the rates outlined in the following table. And, if you are an existing subscriber you will be awarded automatically a free week added to your subscription for every month you buy on behalf of a friend.

Country/Currency	12 months +2 months FREE	2 SAVINGS for 1 year	6 months +4 weeks FREE
Austria	A. Sch. 6,000	41	3,300
Belgium	B. Fr. 14,000	41	7,700
Denmark	D. Kr. 3,400	33	1,900
Finland	F. M. 2,400	40	1,300
France	F. F. 1,950	40	1,070
Germany	D. M. 700	38	385
Greece	Dr. 75,000	41	41,000
Great Britain	£ 210	32	115
Ireland	£ Ir. 230	32	125
Italy	Lire 470,000	54	260,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr. 14,000	36	7,700
Netherlands	Fl. 770	40	420
Norway	N. Kr. 3,500	40	1,900
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	41	26,000
Spain	Ptas. 48,000	41	26,500
hand delivery Madrid	Ptas. 55,000	33	26,500
Sweden (airmail)	S. Kr. 3,100	43	1,900
hand delivery	S. Kr. 3,500	36	2,000
Switzerland	S. Fr. 610	48	335
For other European countries	\$ US 485	48	265

\* For information concerning hand delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at: 0120 84 85 85 or fax (069) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

Yes, I would like to give the gift of an International Herald Tribune subscription to a friend. The subscription term I prefer is (tick box):

- ☐ 12 months (plus 2 free months).  
☐ 6 months (plus 1 free month).  
☐ I enclose a cheque for the relevant amount (payable to the International Herald Tribune).  
Please charge my: ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ Access  
☐ Eurocard Card No: \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
For business orders, please indicate your VAT No: \_\_\_\_\_

For existing subscribers only: Please invoice me ☐  
If you know your subscription number, please write it here: \_\_\_\_\_

My name is: \_\_\_\_\_  
Job title: \_\_\_\_\_  
My address is: \_\_\_\_\_

City/Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel no: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax no: \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to give the IHT to: ☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.  
Family Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Job title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No: \_\_\_\_\_

Please tick if you do not wish to receive mail from other companies: ☐

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Nanterre Cedex, France. Fax: (+33 1) 4143 92 10 OR CALL (+33 1) 41 43 93 61

via the



THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



## Shell and Nigeria

Royal Dutch/Shell, the world's largest oil company, suggests that it is merely a benign bystander to the tyrannical rule of Nigeria. After the indefensible execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other members of the minority Ogoni tribe, Shell's position is untenable. If the company is determined to remain in Nigeria, it must use its considerable influence there to restrain the government.

Since the hanging of Mr. Saro-Wiwa and the other Ogoni dissidents last month, Shell has proceeded with plans to build a \$4 billion natural gas project in partnership with Nigeria's ruling generals. As protests swelled, Shell, normally reticent, replied with a flurry of press releases and paid advertisements. Shell insists that it pleaded quietly for the dissidents' lives and that pulling out of the gas project would punish all Nigerians. The London- and Hague-based corporation had the gall to suggest that public pressure to cancel the executions only hardened the Nigerian military, as if those who protested the killings were somehow responsible for them.

There is no evidence that Shell intervened privately on behalf of the Ogoni defendants before their trial. After Mr. Saro-Wiwa was found guilty, the company said that "it is not for a commercial organization to interfere with the legal processes of a sovereign state."

But Mr. Saro-Wiwa was not even near the scene of the crimes alleged against him. Only when the hangings were imminent did Cor Herkstroter, Royal Dutch/Shell's chairman, write to Nige-

ria's rulers asking for clemency. To defend this sorry record, Shell now insists that corporations must not meddle in affairs of state. Shell, surely, has never hesitated to use its influence on matters of Nigerian tax policy, environmental rules, labor laws and trade policies.

Public disgust with Shell's behavior seems to have flustered its American subsidiary, Shell Oil Company, which has set up a "Nigeria hotline." A taped message states that the American company has no operations in Nigeria.

In New York, a spokesman for Royal Dutch/Shell brazenly noted that South Africa's Nelson Mandela urged "quiet diplomacy" to deter the hangings. Invoking Mr. Mandela is offensive. Shell was a major sanction-breaker in the apartheid era, and Mr. Mandela rebuked it for failing to do enough to pressure the Nigerian leadership in the Saro-Wiwa case.

Shell's critics are not urging the company to pull out of Nigeria. They accept Shell's contention that by staying it can benefit the Nigerian people. There can be little doubt that Nigeria's dictator, General Sani Abacha, would give Shell an audience. Oil accounts for 90 percent of Nigeria's exports, and Shell produces half the country's output. But Shell can no longer pretend that Nigeria's political life is none of its business. Summary executions, fraudulent trials and brutal suppression of dissent are not practices that a responsible corporation can ignore.

It will take more than company press releases to make a difference in Nigeria. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Legitimacy in Burma

Four months after her release from house arrest, the Burmese opposition leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is again confronting her tormentors. The ruling junta in Burma detained her for nearly six years as punishment for leading a pro-democracy party. Her party went on to win elections in 1990. But voiding the vote proved a debacle for the junta, which calls itself the State Law and Order Restoration Council. Censured internationally and isolated in its region, the junta presides over a crumbling economy and a disaffected people.

Having ended her house arrest, the junta would have earned applause if it had opened negotiations with Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy, as she urged. Instead, contending that it wanted to forge "an enduring state constitution," the junta sought her participation in a stage-managed convention that was to draft a new charter assuring its permanent dominance. Rightly, she has

refused to play her assigned role. She and her party will boycott the convention, and they reject the state council's assertion that opposition tactics are "confrontational."

In truth, she and her movement have shunned demonstrations. Police are posted outside her house at her request, so that she cannot be blamed for any disturbances in the street. In 1988, police shot and clubbed thousands of her supporters in a violent clash that led to her house arrest in Rangoon.

It is not respect for human rights that has stayed the junta from silencing Aung San Suu Kyi. All Burmese know that her father was General Aung San, who led the country's struggle for independence, and all the world knows that she was honored by the Nobel Committee for her eloquence in persevering in that fight for freedom. Sooner or later, the generals will realize that only by acknowledging her legitimate role can they hope to gain legitimacy themselves. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Let the Fish Catch Up

American fisheries are in such bad shape that even a Congress that doesn't believe in regulation wants to regulate them. The House of Representatives last month passed, 388 to 37, and the Senate is considering legislation that would impose tight new restrictions on the fishing industry in order to save it — by first saving the fish. It is the right thing to do; the fish and fishermen alike would be better off had it been done long ago.

The U.S. government has been trying for 19 years to regulate the fisheries without appearing to do so — to keep its distance while at the same time limiting the catch offshore to prevent the decline of commercially valuable species. Rather than do the regulating itself directly, it set up a series of regional councils through which the industry was supposed to regulate itself. The deference was misplaced. In some cases the system has been a success, but in too many others it has been a failure. Overfishing has continued, until some of the famous New England fisheries have been exhausted; they have had to be closed in hopes that the depleted species can recover.

That is a sad way to have achieved consensus, but the threat to the resource is clear in enough places that the industry and environmentalists both now favor a regimen of conservation.

The regional councils are already supposed to limit the catch of each species to the "optimum yield." But the law defines that vaguely as whatever yield best suits the needs of the nation; Congress in 1976 was trying not to offend. The new House bill does away with such reluctance and tilts clearly in behalf of the fish. Enough must be left in the sea to allow a species to sustain itself. Where there has been overfishing, a council must adopt a rebuilding plan, or the secretary of commerce is instructed to do so in its place. New requirements are also set with regard to such issues as by-catch — the

netting of unwanted fish that are thrown away — and protection of habitat.

The Senate seems bent on passing similar legislation. The one complication has to do with a method of regulation whereby the government would basically divide up a fishery and hand out quotas to those, or some of those, who had traditionally fished it; the quotas could then be bought and sold. The idea is partly that by creating ownership of the resource, the government would be creating a greater incentive to conserve it.

Dividing up an entire fishery presents much harder problems. Who gets in and who does not, and on what terms? Will they have to pay royalties? Will they be given the rights forever, or just for a number of years? If quotas can be bought and sold, what limit, if any, should be put on the share of a fishery that any one company can have? There is a struggle over such questions and the possible subdivision of some of the lucrative northern Pacific fisheries particularly. But those should not be allowed to sidetrack the broader bill. The quicker the Senate acts on it the better. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Clinton Deserves Support

NATO says it wants to begin implementation of the military aspects of the [Bosnia] agreement, with some 60,000 troops tasked with enforcing cease-fires, territorial agreements and free return of refugees. The European Union [says] it and the World Bank are planning an immediate pledging conference to gather aid for Bosnia. The U.S. president, after all his team's hard work on the peace talks, now deserves the immediate and full support of [Americans] in carrying out the practical tasks required. —THE JERUSALEM POST.

# The Refugees Are the Crux of the Bosnia Challenge

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The wild card in the Bosnia peace agreement is its guarantee of a right of return for refugees and of restoration of their property or compensation for it. In "Annex 7" lies a potential for great hope as well as additional heartbreak. This is the deeply subversive provision that could over time make war-fractured Bosnia multiethnic Bosnia again.

It could, in short, erase or ease the forced population transfers ("ethnic cleansing") that became the driving force and shame of the war.

Yes, it sounds crazy and implausible to be dangling before the survivors the prospect of going home and in some material sense of being made whole.

The offer theoretically applies to Bosnia's 1.3 million internally displaced persons, its 700,000 citizens now in other former Yugoslav states and its 800,000 further-flung refugees. By population share (around two-thirds), that is equal to 170 million American refugees.

After all, ethnic cleansing, although routinely deplored, is in many quarters discreetly hailed. Better that people who have demonstrated that they cannot live together not be compelled to live together, the line goes. Powerful currents are urging the Bosnian diaspora to yield to the

map carved by the war and to go about rebuilding their lives in place. Wouldn't that be easier for them as well as for us?

The case for refugee return — for rescrumbling a Bosnian egg unscrambled at such hideous cost — arises first from an appeal for decency for the individual survivors. Not all refugees would take up the offer, even if the Bosnian parties had fully met their Dayton pledge to permit return "in safety, without risk of harassment, intimidation, persecution, or discrimination, particularly on account of their ethnic origin, religious belief, or political opinion." But it is right to make the offer.

Passage back is to be policed by foreign civilians, not by American servicemen. Many refugees would no doubt ask strictly for compensation; a procedure is to be laid down by a special commission and financed by foreigners.

In an American political setting wary of a creeping "nation-building" mission, this set of tasks must necessarily be handed off to the Europeans.

The refugee-return case in the second instance expresses the political philosophy behind American diplomacy at a certain level. Listen to the principal architect

and mechanic of the process, Richard Holbrooke: "Dayton was not the creation of two different countries inside Bosnia. It's one country with" — see what comes first — "rights of refugees to return, open roads, free elections, a single, central government and a merger of two hostile forces, the Serbs and the Croats and Muslims... This is going to be one country. If it isn't, then we will have failed."

Mr. Holbrooke may hear music that others tune out. Many Americans, thinking short-term, might be happy to finesse the whole issue of return and to deal as best they can with the residue of ethnic cleansing. Still, the idea of refugee and property relief goes beyond a moral quest and a hopeful political design. There can be no firmer practical basis for a durable settlement than to move beyond stopgap humanitarianism and to treat some of the real grievances of the people who lost most in the war. This is a recurrent theme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, a veteran actor deep into the Bosnian muck.

You may wonder, as do I, why the Bosnian parties — especially the Serbs and Croats, in some ways the war's winners — would sign without fuss or amendment the demanding, far-reaching refugee and property obligations. Nine pages of

them were drafted in advance at the State Department, with a UN assist, and presented by the United States at Dayton. Perhaps the parties mean to be selective about delivery, to use the language to accommodate some of their own people — repopulation of lost areas is particularly a Muslim interest — and to unload some others not their own, although dumping of involuntary returnees is banned.

You may wonder further about cases. The Muslim who comes home to the farm occupied by a Serb who was earlier uprooted by Croats. The returning Serb who finds himself living next door to the Muslim who killed his children. The Croat who finds the compensation award a pittance and tardy at that.

You get the picture. Even with the vaguely promised international assistance, awful days await.

To close the issue of ethnic cleansing and to moot revenge — those long-term purposes are at the political and personal core of a focus on refugees. Attention to them will have a powerful impact on the post-Cold War conflicts that currently put 25 million uprooted people on the treatment list of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees across the globe. Neglect will have an incalculable fallout of its own. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

## It Hasn't Worked Quickly in Haiti and It Won't in Bosnia

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — Just a couple of months ago when you asked administration officials exactly how the Bosnia peacekeeping operation would unfold, they would answer: "Think Haiti" — we go in big, stabilize the situation on the ground, bring in civilian reconstruction teams, hold elections and we're out of there in a year.

Well, think again. Haiti is no longer touted as the model for Bosnia, because the U.S.-led effort to restore democracy there is deteriorating. As America goes into Bosnia, it should still "think Haiti," but as a cautionary tale about the limits of American power to remake a country.

The U.S. military achieved its objectives in Haiti, ousting the old regime and restoring basic security. But the political, economic and police objectives, which accompanied that military mission, are all in jeopardy today.

American officials were convinced when they restored Haiti's

president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to power that he really had abandoned his populist, radical impulses. But several weeks ago he suggested that he would not give up power after elections for a new president on Dec. 17. Then he told his followers: "If you want three more years, I will not turn my back on you."

This past Thursday he said he really, really will step down. In the meantime, though, the other candidates have been afraid to campaign because it seemed that Mr. Aristide might stay on, and the main opposition parties were already boycotting because of complaints that the election process was not impartial.

U.S. officials always said in Haiti that prosperity would be the ultimate peacekeeper. But foreign investors have been reluctant to come in, and Mr. Aristide has hesitated to institute the pri-

vatzation reforms demanded by the IMF, so his government has not received the \$125 million in foreign aid for this fiscal year, which is half its budget. The number of boat people fleeing Haiti for Florida is again on the rise.

The military plan in Haiti was for the U.S.-UN peacekeepers to hand over control to a newly created, uncorrupted Haitian police force on Feb. 29. Some of those new police have been trained, and put through U.S. human rights courses. Others have not. On Thanksgiving Day one of these new policemen went on a shooting spree that triggered massive rioting in Haiti's Cité Soleil slum. Few police have dared venture there since.

It is obvious that the administration would like to tiptoe away from Haiti, declaring it a success, but unless our objectives in the areas of elections, police and economics are more

fully achieved, the effort of the international community could easily unravel," said Robert Pastor, Jimmy Carter's adviser on Haiti during Mr. Carter's mediation there. "Without a concerted effort to bring the opposition into the presidential elections, the outcome will not be stable or legitimate."

The ultimate lesson of Haiti is not that America should stay out of Bosnia. President Bill Clinton did the right thing in Haiti — trying to restore democracy. Haiti is a better, more secure place today because of that. No, the real lesson of Haiti is humility.

With enough troops and money, you can make some difference for the better. But even that limited improvement is easily eroded, or overwhelmed by the habits of generations, unless peacekeepers international organizations and aid workers are prepared to stay on the job for a long, long time. Bosnia will be no different. I phoned Lakshmi Brahimi,

who heads United Nations operations in Haiti, and asked him what he has learned there that might be of use in Bosnia. He captured neatly the humbling, ambiguous reality of trying to rebuild failed states. He said:

"Look, Haiti is a country with 200 years of horrible history. It would be totally naive to think you can put it right with 20,000 troops in a year. With operations like Haiti (and Bosnia), the international community is embarking on something completely new for itself, and for which it does not yet have all the skills. It isn't even sure what it wants and certainly doesn't have all the money it needs to do it. "So we take accountancy by the hand and accompany it a little bit, while it tries to stand on its own two feet. We don't do it perfectly, but it's still useful, even if it doesn't create paradise. But no one should kid themselves. It's a constant uphill struggle." —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## From Sweet Success in Ireland to Bosnia Sourness in Germany

By Maureen Dowd

BAUMHOLDER, Germany — In the land of Joyce and Yeats, of terrible beauty and widening gyres, you don't hear much psychobabble. So the Irish cocked a brow when President Bill Clinton called their bloody tribal war a diversity issue and advised the South, since it has "more emotional and physical space," to do some outreach with the North. (Less IRA, more interface, less terrorism, more closure.)

But that was, excuse the expression, small potatoes. Mr. Clinton had cuffed John Major, and in return the Irish gave him the two best days of his presidency, cooing over himself like a dozing granny.

At home he is depicted in "Saturday Night Live" skits as gut-

tonous and insecure. In Ireland he was Jack Kennedy and the World Cup rolled into one. It was the presidency that he had dreamed of but never experienced.

"Bosnia, Palestine and now Northern Ireland have yielded to his magic touch," raved the front page of The Irish Times. "Is there no stopping this guy?"

There was none of the sarcasm of the London press, like The Daily Telegraph headline describing the president's meeting with the bearded, costumed officials at Westminster. "Cherub-faced hick makes peace with the men in tights."

In Ireland, the prodigal son of the Cassidy clan was celebrated

as a statesman, a saint, an angel of peace, a ruddy handsome devil "with a bottomless bucket of charm," the most powerful man on earth and "King Billy."

From Derry to Dublin, looking out at the ripple of American flags and hearing chants of "We Want Bill," Mr. Clinton got that look of flushed, political ecstasy that suffuses him around big, adoring crowds. (You may not remember it, my fellow Americans, it has been so long.)

An American president had never gone to Northern Ireland, and in the lovely walled square of Derry the audience was enthralled as the president helicoptered in to "Danny Boy." A priest grabbed

several women to dance a jig, and parents hoisted freckle-faced children on their shoulders to see, as Seamus Heaney said, hope rhyme with history.

"My own children have grown up in the troubles and now I have grandchildren and I hope they will not grow up with the troops on the street and the violence and the worry and the fear," said Marian McGeehan, 42, who works at a community playground. "We want to get on with our lives."

But as the Emerald Isle disappeared in a gray mist, like Brigadoon, the president found himself facing a crowd more resentful than grateful. At Smith Army Barracks in Germany, he talked to young soldiers who will go to Bosnia, and to their families.

As he explained why America must send troops to that muddy, snowy, murderous terrain, Melissa Gammage, the 21-year-old wife of a soldier who clears land mines, offered a mordant running commentary.

When the president said the division had trained long and hard, she objected. "Not for this." When he said the mission would be clearly defined, she called softly, "Boo." When he said that the task force was ready to roll, she muttered, "That's a bald-faced lie." When he said that the soldiers were about to do "something very important for the world," she snapped, "I don't want to be a 21-year-old widow with two kids."

Her friend Alicia Gloss, a 19-year-old sergeant's wife totting 2-year-old Kelsey, said: "Morale is very, very low here. My husband

is all hoo-ha to go. But he just got back, and now he has to leave again before Christmas? He hasn't even had a chance to drive his new Dodge yet."

Chris, a 23-year-old soldier, didn't want to use his last name but stopped to talk near a row of armored tanks about a conflict he does not understand and a city named Sarajevo he can't pronounce. "To tell you the truth, it just seems that every time an election is coming up, all the presidents decide to do something big," he said. "I feel real bad for the women and children in Bosnia, but why can't they settle it their own selves? I have a 1-year-old daughter I might never see again."

In Ireland, Mr. Clinton discovered the joy of being foreign policy president. In Germany, where his motorcade paled people holding signs that read "Draft Dodger Go Home" and "The President Who Stole Christmas," he got a taste of the perils. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Congress Has to Agree

THE framers of the U.S. Constitution knew that the British king could use military force against other countries without legislative involvement. They gave to Congress the responsibility for deciding matters of war and peace. The president was left with the power to "repel sudden attacks." He has no general power to initiate military action, his principle was an axiom of republican government. —LOUIS FISHER, commenting in The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Reichstag Opens

BERLIN — The session of the Reichstag opened in the Royal Castle. The speech from the Throne's passage dealing with foreign affairs is as follows: "The friendly relations of the Empire with all the foreign Powers continue unchanged. In conjunction with Russia and France, Germany attempted to prevent further complications which were threatened by the war between the great Eastern Asiatic Allies. The deplorable situation in the Turkish Empire has our serious attention."

### 1920: Canada Balks

OTTAWA — The fear of massive immigration is manifest throughout Canada, and a drastic step has been taken to regulate the influx of foreigners. An Order in Council has been adopted providing that no immigrant shall be allowed to land in Canada unless he possesses \$250. For families the sum

is \$125 for each member over eighteen years of age and \$50 for each child. The Order takes effect on the International Boundary across which many unemployed Americans are coming into the Dominion. There is high unemployment in parts of the Dominion which is unlikely to improve.

### 1945: Sought in Japan

TOKYO — General Douglas MacArthur struck a blow at the roots of Japan's feudal industrial and political systems by ordering the arrest of 59 top Japanese leaders. The move reached even into the imperial household, including Prince Morimasa Nashimoto. Others marked for arrest include political leaders, several generals and admirals, two newspaper executives and a number of industrialists and bankers who pumped money into the Japanese war machine. On the list was Kiyoshi Gomi, former president of the Mitsubishi heavy industries organization.



International Herald Tribune

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Chairmen

RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

WALTER WELLS, News Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, KATHERINE KNORR and

CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ART and CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors

• ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor

• RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director

• JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Development Director • DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director

Director of the Publication: Richard D. Simmons

Director of the Publication: Katharine P. Damm

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 41 43 93 00. Fax: Ctr.: (1) 41 43 92 10. Ad.: (1) 41 43 92 12. Internet: IHT@eurokomic  
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 50 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 011. Tel. (65) 472 7708. Fax: (65) 274 2134  
Mgr. Dir. Asia: Ray D. Knorr, 50 Cantonment Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. (852) 292 1198. Fax: (852) 292 1190  
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schlier, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt a.M. Tel. (49) 72 67 53. Fax: (49) 72 73 10  
Pres. U.S.: Michael O'Leary, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 753 8900. Fax: (212) 753 8905  
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. (44) 20 7460 4802. Fax: (44) 20 7460 4803  
S.A. capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337  
© 1995 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0244-0002



# Japan Mobilizes to Root Out Invading Spider

By Kevin Sullivan  
and Mary Jordan  
Washington Post Service

**TOKYO** — With vacuums and fumigators, tweezers and chopsticks, nets and jars, Japan has gone to war against the tiny redback spider.

Since the first one was found near Osaka on Sept. 11, health officials in hard hats have peered down wells and flipped over manhole covers; they have searched cracks in gravestones and swept schoolyards and parks. Emergency shipments of antitoxin were airlifted from Australia, where the poisonous spider is native. Television newscasts deliver urgent updates on the hunt nightly, and a newspaper carried the front-page headline: "Redbacks Spin Web of Fear in Osaka."

Recently, the search widened to Tokyo. Television reports showed men in white gloves turning over cinder blocks and poking at bushes, with the logo "Archipelago Panic!" in the corner of the screen. There was a close-up of one spider moving in slow motion to spooky, dramatic music.

So far, no one has reported being bitten. Nonetheless, Japan has mounted a huge, well-coordinated offensive to eradicate the unwanted tropical intruder.

"We are doing our best because we know that if we are bitten, it is life-threatening; that's why we are being so serious," said Chotaro Arakawa, one of the health officials leading the effort.

The spider war has caused great amusement in Australia, where redbacks are regarded as little more than a nuisance. Most backyards have a few.

"It's getting huge play back home because of how big a joke it is," said Andrew Butcher, an Australian journalist based in Tokyo. "It's impossible to live in Australia and not see them. They're fairly timid spiders. But Japan is in a panic. The whole thing is hilarious."

The redback is about 5 centimeters (2 inches) long. Its bite kills maybe a hand-

ful of people around the world each year. No one in Australia has died since the antitoxin was developed in 1956. Most people who are bitten recover after a few days of feeling sick. Wasps can be more dangerous.

Last week, 1,127 redbacks had been captured near Osaka, and 100 had been found in Mie Prefecture on Japan's east coast, causing new worry that the infestation had not been contained.

Health authorities believe a few spiders probably arrived as stowaways in a cargo shipment from Australia or some other tropical region a couple of years ago, and since then they have been quietly spreading.

Trade Minister Bob McMullan of Australia said last week that Australia was not responsible for the spiders, and he called Japanese publicity about them "alarmist."

More than 800 of the redbacks were found in the drain of a public pool in Sakai a week ago, said Seiji Yoshimoto, the Osaka prefectural government of-

ficial in charge of the spider hunt. That cache really got things going.

Mr. Yoshimoto said 23,000 fliers have been distributed to families in the area, suggesting that a good way to deal with the spiders is to step on them while wearing shoes.

Japanese tourism brings big money into Australia, and some there are worried that the spider episode might make Japanese less enthusiastic about visiting. Australia's deputy consul general in Osaka, Derek Brown, said that just because the antitoxin was flown in from Australia does not mean that is where the creatures came from.

"I don't want to create a huge fuss over this, but no one is sure where they came from," he said, adding that Indonesia and India also have redbacks.

"I'm quite amazed myself," Mr. Brown said of the Japanese response to the spiders. "They've found over 1,000 spiders and no one has been bitten. That seems to suggest it is not a very aggressive spider."

## 'Amicable' Talks Held By Diana And Palace

Reuters

**LONDON** — Diana, Princess of Wales, the estranged wife of Prince Charles, has met royal aides to discuss her future, which she sees as an ambassador of goodwill for Britain, Buckingham Palace said.

The royal establishment offered to talk to her after her stunningly open television interview last month in which she admitted adultery, branded palace officials as "the enemy" and won public support.

"The meeting was perfectly amicable," a palace spokesman said, adding that Diana, 34, met senior royal household figures last week and that there had been no atmosphere of confrontation. "There will no doubt be further meetings. When there is something substantive to say we will say it," he added.

The Mail on Sunday reported that Diana made a series of demands for a new image for the monarchy and for her crowd-pulling potential to be recognized.

The newspaper, quoting an unnamed palace source, said Diana led the meeting with Queen Elizabeth's private secretary, Sir Robert Fellowes, and other palace aides.

The offer of talks was seen as a victory for Diana, who told the British in her BBC interview that she wanted to be queen of their hearts and have a useful role in her own right.



FRANCOPHONE SUMMIT — Jacques Chirac and his party with African leaders Sunday in Cotonou, Benin.

## Maxwell Thurman, Noriega Foe, Dies

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — General Maxwell Thurman, who led the 1989 invasion of Panama and was a principal architect of the all-volunteer army in the United States, died Friday at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

General Thurman, 64, had been diagnosed with leukemia in 1990.

Dubbed "Mad Max" and "Maxatollah" by colleagues for his aggressive style, General Thurman delayed his retirement at the request of the Bush administration so he could spearhead the effort to topple General Manuel Antonio Noriega's regime.

General Thurman was named commander of the U.S.

Southern Command, based at Quarry Heights, Panama, in September 1989, three months before the U.S. invasion of Panama. He was widely credited with persuading the Pentagon leadership and the Bush administration to use military force against General Noriega's regime.

In the mid-1980s, he headed

the army's Recruiting Command at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where he worked to develop the service's "Be all that you can be" campaign. It was during these years that he is credited with vastly improving the quality of the average soldier.

General Thurman retired in February 1991 after 37 years in the military.

## Falling Plane Debris: Close Encounters Closing In

By Ralph Vartabedian  
Los Angeles Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — Each time a thundering jetliner passes overhead these days, Stacie Huffman warily scans the sky for plunging debris.

Only a twist of fate saved the high school sophomore from an aluminum part that a Delta Airlines 727 dropped on her tennis match last April at Mount Rainier High School near Seattle. Just a few seconds before her coach beckoned her, Miss Huffman was leaning on a fence at ground zero.

"There was a loud bang," the 16-year-old girl recalled. "I turned around and this big piece

of metal was crashing into the fence 10 feet away."

Like cars losing hub caps and mufflers on the freeways, airplanes periodically shed objects such as aluminum skins, access panels, fuselage doors, red hot turbine blades, frozen sewage, cowings, engine cones and even whole engines.

Hurting toward Earth at hundreds of miles an hour, such fallout has left gaping holes in roofs, crushed cars into pancakes, plunged into crowded swimming pools, smashed school desks, showered people with human waste, sent glass shards shooting through living rooms and set houses on fire.

Federal officials and aviation

executives usually characterize these incidents as acts of God so rare that they are not a menace. But they acknowledge that no one knows with any certainty how often they occur nor has anyone ever conducted a serious study of the problem.

No deaths or injuries have been reported in such incidents, but the Federal Aviation Administration is not even 100 percent certain of that. Nonetheless, some safety experts and those who have had close encounters with falling debris say it is a terrifying and potentially dangerous problem that needs attention.

"Nobody has been killed yet, but it will be a public re-

lations disaster the day it finally happens," said Chuck Miller, an air safety proponent and former government accident investigator. "Relying on statistical probability is a very short-sighted approach."

Poor maintenance and bad design are major culprits, according to engineers. Increasing use of older aircraft, more prone to corrosion and metal fatigue, also may be contributing factors, they say. Toilets can leak sewage, which freezes at high altitude then falls off as ice.

While the skies have grown more crowded with flights, once vacant zones near big city airports have filled up with industrial and residential develop-

ment. As a result, falling debris is far more likely to be noticed. Objects from all types of aircraft are being reported with what appears to be growing regularity; several serious incidents have occurred this year.

Data formerly kept by the military suggest that things fall off combat aircraft every day. The U.S. Navy recorded an average of 460 incidents a year during the 1980s.

Boeing received 200 reports of structural parts falling off its planes between 1989 and 1994. McDonnell Douglas officials said only several incidents occur each year involving their planes.

Officials of the Federal Aviation Administration characterize falling debris as a statistically insignificant problem. "It is a rare, rare event that this happens, but it does happen," said Anthony J. Broderick, the associate administrator for regulation and aircraft certification. "When you measure them in terms of probability, given millions of flights, it is very very low."

However, there have been a number of close calls, in which objects have landed just a few feet from people as they watched television, taught class or worked.

The aviation agency is supposed to investigate every report of a falling object, but Mr. Broderick says tracking down the offending aircraft is generally impossible. The agency has no records of ever firing an airline or undertaking disciplinary action against a pilot for dropping something, even in incidents that resulted in serious property damage.

Airlines often refuse to accept responsibility when they are accused and fight demands for property damage compensation. Executives at major airlines and their unions declined to talk publicly about the problem. But one executive at a major airline acknowledged privately that the incidents "are major embarrassments."

## Stuffing Christmas Stockings

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — Put away that stack of catalogues; turn off the infomercials. Instead, if your friends and family have been good this year and are moderately literate, give them books about the English language. Here are some to choose from, beginning with an updated dictionary:

Webster's New World College Dictionary, Third Edition (\$22.95). This is the dictionary of first reference of The New York Times and The Associated Press. The update has the soothing new sense of *challenged* as "handicapped" (baldies are "follically challenged"), and the addition of *aroma therapy* is not to be sniffed at. But why include *didgeridoo* (the Australian aborigine's wind instrument) when a popular coimage like *digerati* (the computer literate, on the analogy of *literati*) cannot be accessed?

America has four outstanding college-size dictionaries. Merriam-Webster, which traces its lineage to Noah himself, has a trademark on the word *collegiate*, which means "about 1,500 pages." Random House also uses the name Webster in its title, but American Heritage, the largest and most prescriptive of the group, finds its own initials are enough. They're all different, and all great; my own "favorite dictionary" is the Century of 1896, though the 12 volumes have given me this backache.

"The Describer's Dictionary," by David Grambs (Norton, trade paperback, \$14.95). This is the modifier's book of the year, the only dictionary that tells you the word for "flashing occasionally or fitfully" is *winking*, "flashing regularly" is *blinking*, *stroboscopic*, and "flashing weakly or going out" is *fluttering*, *guttering*, *sputtering*.

Under "species adjectives," using reverse-dictionary technique, you can find the expected *feline* for "catlike" and *leonine* for "like a lion," but how about *piscine*, *ichthyoid* for "fishy," *strigine* for "owlish," *murid* for "like a rat or mouse" and *suilline* for "like a hog"?

"Action Grammar," by Joanne Feigman (\$10, Fireside Book paperback). A straightforward, jargon-free usage book. Under "Lies Your English Teacher Told You," she includes, "Sometimes periods and commas go inside the quotation marks and sometimes they go outside; it depends on the sentence." That's properly branded a lie: "In the United States, periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. . . . This is the American system. The rest of the English-speaking world uses the more logical system. . . . The only Americans who do not follow the American style in this matter are lawyers." A Dictionary of Modern Legal Us-

age, Second Edition, by Bryan A. Garner (Oxford University Press, \$65). Runners of tortious interference at the CBS Legal Department will be fascinated by the new split in the meaning of *litigator*. That originally was a needless variant of *litigant*, "party to a lawsuit," but then became "a lawyer who specializes in litigation as an alternate term for *trial lawyer*." Of late, however, Garner notes that *litigator* has come to connote a lawyer who works in litigation but never sets foot in a courtroom. Trial lawyers try cases; *litigators*, it is sometimes said, merely prepare discovery requests.

"The Random House English Language Desk Reference" (\$18). A simple, basic book to have available if you are on a lifeboat with a notebook computer and room for only one book. The dictionary is so-so (*watershed* is defined as a drainage area, ignoring the current metaphorical sense of "time of transition or division"), but the thesaurus of synonyms and antonyms is handy: *robust* is "sturdy, healthy, strong, hardy," and otherwise muscular, but the other sense is included: "rough, rude, coarse, boisterous, rambunctious, wild," which is the sense I think meant by Justice Brennan in his call for the press to be "uninhibited, robust and wide open."

In the word histories section, there is a nice background to the verb *nonplus*, which means "to make utterly perplexed"; it goes, "The original Latin phrase was 'non plus ultra,' meaning 'no more beyond,' allegedly inscribed on the Pillars of Hercules, beyond which no ship could safely sail." So that's where Paul Theroux got the title for his beautifully written new travel book (Putnam, \$27.50), subtitled "A Grand Tour of the Mediterranean"; the "pillars" are the rocky promontories flanking the Strait of Gibraltar, and as we know, there is nothing beyond there except the Atlantic Ocean and the place where you fall off the Earth.

"Word Watch," by Anne H. Soukhanov (Henry Holt, \$25). Based on her lively scholarship in The Atlantic Monthly, it explores the formation of such delicious words as the Yiddish-French *schmoozeoisie*, "the expanding class of people in the United States who make a living by talk, as on radio and television." Coined by a Boston College English professor, Paul Lewis, in 1992, the word is synonymous with *talk heads*: "Excluded would be people like Michael Kinsley and Pat Buchanan, who have been dubbed *screaming heads* by Beltway pundits."

New York Times Service

## BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

### TRIED BY FIRE:

The Searing True Story of Two Men at the Heart of the Struggle Between the Arabs and the Jews

By Bassam Abu-Sharif and Uzi Mahnaimi. 288 pages. \$16.99. Little, Brown & Co.

Reviewed by John K. Cooley

INNUMERABLE journalists and not a few senior diplomats who have lived through a generation of violence, war and peacemaking between Israelis and Palestinians know Bassam Abu-Sharif, one of the co-authors of this remarkable book. The other, Uzi Mahnaimi, a former Israeli military intelligence officer turned journalist, was unknown to those covering mainly the Arab side of the Arab-Israeli conflicts, including this reviewer, but is now a well-known editor in Israel.

In the book, the former "terrorist" and the Israeli spy-master who fought against him each narrates his own story and those of his forebears, family, friends and foes. The person welding the two parallel narratives is Marie Colvin of the Sunday Times of London. She is a friend of both men who brought them together.

This is a marvelously good read. It is a true story of Palestinian-Israeli reconciliation, told in terms of the lives of two human beings. Each is totally

devoted to his own national cause. Ultimately — as did Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, whose assassination by a Jewish extremist came four months after this book's publication — each decides for his own reasons that to survive, the two peoples must make peace.

The first image of Abu-Sharif that many Western newsmen have is that of a young man with a checkered kaffiyeh covering his face, shouting belligerent slogans over a bullhorn in 1970 as Western hostages were held in three hijacked airliners in Jordan. That episode, described with some new details in the book, was the responsibility of Abu-Sharif's chief, Georges Habash, leader of the left-radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Acting as a publicist for Habash drew the wrath upon Abu-Sharif of Mossad, Israel's secret intelli-



gence agency, which sent him a book-bomb in Beirut, costing him an eye and several fingers and scarring his face.

The fundamental theme of the book is how each of the two narrators changed. Each became disillusioned with what he came to see as the senseless violence of the struggle. Even though he still appears to be proud of having recruited the Venezuelan-born international terrorist known as Carlos, Abu-Sharif underwent a mental (and, yes, even a spiritual) transformation. It culminated in his quitting the PFLP and joining forces with Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization in negotiating peace with Israel, using American, Israeli and many other intermediaries.

Like Abu-Sharif, Mahnaimi offers us fascinating glimpses of his childhood, love affairs, marriage and vignettes of in-laws. Both men came from families of patriots, Palestinian and Israeli, respectively. Both were willing to fight all-out for their cause. But like many another Arab and Jew, they became more and more curious about the other side, which each had demonized from childhood on.

Abu-Sharif rebelled against the zealots surrounding him, by embracing Arafat's peace-seeking cause. Mahnaimi, though from a military family and a leader in a secret elite intelligence unit carrying out covert counterterrorist operations, came to realize that the demonization of all Arabs was getting Israel nowhere. He abandoned the life of a high-grade spook to become a journalist, angering many Israelis by interviewing Arafat. Israel's sworn enemy until then, in Tunis, for a front-page story.

The book also contains questions: How could an Arab like Abu-Sharif damage his cause by recruiting a non-Arab Marxist like Carlos? Why is Mahnaimi, like many Israeli contemporaries, so silent about the threat from Jewish extremists, like Rabin's murderer? Even without the answers, the book adds greatly to knowledge about war and peace in the Mideast, and the people responsible for both.

John Cooley, an ABC news correspondent based in Cyprus, and author of six books on the Middle East and North Africa since 1964, wrote this for the International Herald Tribune.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Women's Board-a-Match Championship at the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals produced a blend of happiness and sadness. Two winners, Carol Sanders and Betty Ann Kennedy announced they were retiring from national and international competition, ending a 26-year partnership that has brought them four world titles and many national ones.

Their teammates were Kathie Wei-Sender, Sue Sachs, Lynn Deas and Beth Palmer.

The Open Board-a-Match winners were two other established partnerships. Chip Martel and Lew Stansby won the first of two world titles in 1982, a year after their teammates, Fred Stewart and Steve Weinstein won the first of many national titles.

The diagramed deal proved difficult to bid after East's one heart opening was passed around to North.

A diamond part-score would have been sensible, but most climbed to game. Many tried five diamonds, which was virtually hopeless. When Stansby and Martel were North-South they threaded a delicate path to

three no-trump, relying on the heart jack to stop East's suit. The defense led four rounds of hearts, giving South the jack and leaving East with a winner. It was clear that East held at least one missing king, and Martel's first move was effective: he led to the diamond ace and collected the king.

This gave him nine tricks, and he emerged with an over-trick by squeezing West in spades in diamonds. In the replay, North-South failed in five diamonds.

**NORTH**  
♠ A Q J 8 5  
♥ 5  
♦ A Q 8 4  
♣ K 3

**WEST**  
♠ K 10 9  
♥ 9 7  
♦ 10 8 3 2  
♣ 5 6 2

**EAST (D)**  
♠ 7 6 4 3  
♥ A K Q 10 6  
♦ 10  
♣ 10 8 7

**SOUTH**  
♠ 2  
♥ J 4 3 2  
♦ J 7 6 5  
♣ A Q 5 4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
East Pass South Pass North Pass  
1 ♠ Pass 1 N.T. Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
Pass 3 ♠ Pass 3 N.T. Pass  
Pass  
West led the heart nine.

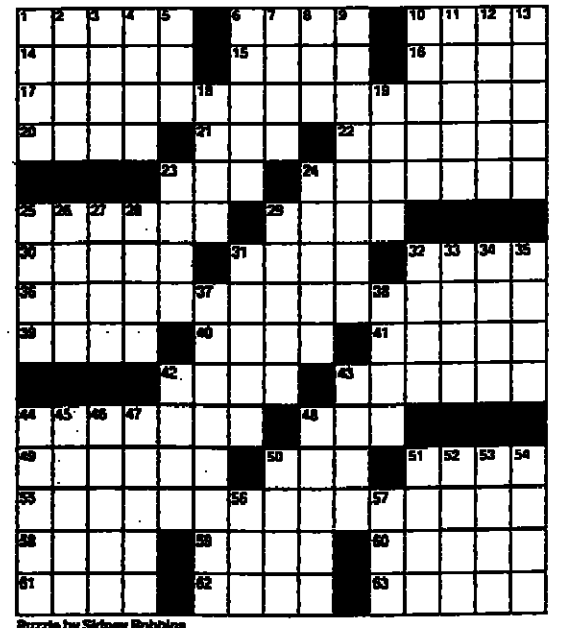
## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**  
1 Parenthetical comment  
6 Pursue item  
9 Glove compartment items  
11 Cowboy event  
13 — vera  
14 "Peace" hand  
15 Absolutely apologetic  
16 Set well  
17 Says  
18 One with offering original  
19 1521  
20 Jewel word

24 Apply unevenly.  
25 26 Grease  
28 Equipped by a blacksmith  
30 Nile dam  
31 Blood mass  
32 Terms of sale  
33 Exposes corruption  
34 Slippery customers  
35 Regrets  
36 Gambler's fund  
37 Spanish painter  
38 Singer Ross et al.  
44 Ace's — See

48 Derek and Dudley  
49 Lee Harvey —  
50 Com unit  
51 Song for one  
52 "Arrangement in Grey and Black No. 1"  
53 Camera part  
54 Vogue competitor  
55 Put in a straight row  
56 Snick or —  
57 Santa's vehicle  
58 Alex Haley work

59 Down  
1 Part of a foot  
2 Part of a foot  
3 Thought  
4 Distribute, as cards  
5 Long, long time  
6 Units of beer  
7 Pearl Buck heroine  
8 Cut the lawn  
9 Biblical beast  
10 Baryshnikov, to friends  
11 20's-40's actress  
12 Prefix with italic  
13 Unyielding  
14 In the center of  
15 Life summer tea



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Attention to Puzzle of Dec. 1

ANANASPIIT ZED  
TMAHOUSE EXO  
LOSFORMAN PCS  
ERS TIA APOP  
TEAM CAMERARA  
TUAIS DELIS  
TUSA CELIAS  
TOER RAMINTO  
KEE BOL ASES  
ER GREED  
NECATI BRIMED  
S GAS OMEMO  
MADROPLAGE  
SPEEROMETER  
GENTOGETHER











# Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Dec. 1. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rank	Name	Cpi	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Belgian Franc	6 1/2	03/01/05	98.3100	6.6100
2	Danish Krone	7	12/01/04	98.0000	7.1400
3	German Mark	6 1/2	10/15/05	102.0275	6.3700
4	French Franc	6 1/2	03/01/05	98.3100	6.6100
5	Italian Lira	10 1/2	04/15/98	99.6500	10.5400
6	Japanese Yen	10 1/2	04/15/98	99.6500	10.5400
7	Spanish Peseta	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
8	Swedish Krona	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
9	U.S. Dollar	6 1/2	10/15/05	102.0275	6.3700
10	British Pound	6 1/2	10/15/05	102.0275	6.3700
11	Portuguese Escudo	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
12	Irish Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
13	Greek Drachma	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
14	Polish Zloty	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
15	Czech Koruna	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
16	Hungarian Forint	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
17	Romanian Leu	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
18	Slovak Koruna	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
19	Slovenian Tolar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
20	Croatian Kuna	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
21	Serbian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
22	Bosnian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
23	Montenegrin Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
24	Macedonian Denar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
25	Bulgarian Lev	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
26	Russian Ruble	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
27	Ukrainian Hryvnia	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
28	Belarusian Ruble	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
29	Georgian Lari	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
30	Armenian Dram	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
31	Azerbaijani Manat	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
32	Kazakhstani Tenge	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
33	Kyrgyzstani Som	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
34	Tajikistani Somoni	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
35	Uzbekistani Som	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
36	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
37	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
38	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
39	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
40	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
41	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
42	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
43	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
44	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
45	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
46	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
47	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
48	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
49	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
50	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
51	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
52	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
53	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
54	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
55	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
56	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
57	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
58	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
59	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
60	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
61	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
62	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
63	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
64	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
65	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
66	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
67	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
68	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
69	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
70	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
71	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
72	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
73	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
74	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
75	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
76	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
77	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
78	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
79	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
80	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
81	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
82	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
83	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
84	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
85	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
86	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
87	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
88	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
89	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
90	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
91	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
92	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
93	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
94	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
95	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
96	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
97	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
98	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
99	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
100	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
101	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
102	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
103	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
104	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
105	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
106	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
107	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
108	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
109	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
110	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
111	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
112	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
113	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
114	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
115	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
116	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
117	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
118	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
119	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
120	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
121	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
122	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
123	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
124	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
125	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
126	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
127	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
128	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
129	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
130	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
131	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
132	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
133	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
134	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
135	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
136	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
137	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
138	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
139	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
140	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
141	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
142	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
143	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
144	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
145	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
146	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
147	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
148	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
149	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
150	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
151	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
152	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
153	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
154	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
155	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
156	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
157	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
158	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
159	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
160	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
161	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
162	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
163	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
164	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
165	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
166	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
167	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
168	Israeli Sheqel	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
169	Lebanese Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
170	Syrian Pound	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
171	Yemeni Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
172	Saudi Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
173	Omani Rial	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
174	Qatari Riyal	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
175	Bahraini Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
176	Jordanian Dinar	10	02/28/05	98.1400	10.1900
177	Israeli Sheqel				



CYBERSCAPE

# Publishers Browse The Web for Readers

By Brad Spurgeon  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Of all the ways of acquiring books," Walter Benjamin wrote, "writing them oneself is regarded as the most praiseworthy method." On the other hand, the German literary critic never surfed the Internet.

A growing number of book publishers are discovering the Net, setting up Web pages, taking part in book discussion groups and doing their marketing electronically, offering readers another, possibly praiseworthy method of acquiring books.

"With the Web, we are not bound by the 'filter' of the review and news media to let readers know when a new book by their favorite author is being published," said Robert F. Welsch, who holds the title "webmaster" at Putnam Berkley Online Inc. "Also, we are able to promote 'backlist' books at the same level as a new book."

Putnam's site will be launched officially later this week, but the pages are already available for viewing at [www.putnam.com](http://www.putnam.com).

Putnam considers the Internet a complement to the book-publishing industry, Mr. Welsch said, and that approach appears to be catching on around the world.

Editions Gallimard launched the first Web site by a major French publisher in October. Like the Putnam site, Gallimard's ([www.gallimard.fr](http://www.gallimard.fr)) offers cover photos of recent titles, backlists and key ordering information.

This new showcase of books allows readers to browse an on-line "bookstore," without ever leaving home. Many sites offer at least a blurb, and sometimes the first chapter of a book, to download for free for browsing. They also include electronic forms for ordering and payment. A compendium of such Web sites is available on-line at: [www.bookweb.com](http://www.bookweb.com).

"We want to give the customer the chance to order books either directly from us, from their favorite bookseller or from any number of on-line bookstores," Mr. Welsch said.

While publishers are touting their wares, probably more promotion of books on the Net is done by readers themselves through discussion groups on specialized topics. Writers, readers, publishers and book professionals meet "virtually" to discuss the latest releases and classics, in what has become a modern-day version of the literary salon.

Literary agents are also starting to use the Internet to acquire

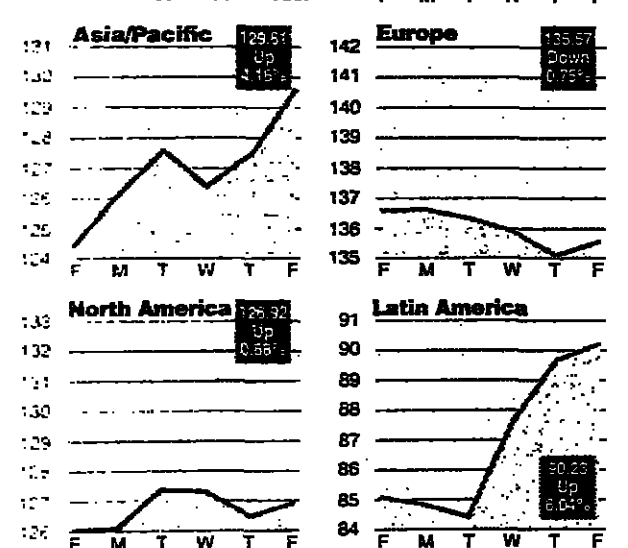
Readers can now do  
on-line what they  
do in a bookstore.

See BOOKS, Page 16



## THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune  
World Stock Index, composed  
of 280 internationally investable  
stocks from 25 countries,  
compiled by Bloomberg  
Business News.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close	12/03	12/04	% change
Energy	129.21	129.39	+0.14
Utilities	125.36	127.67	+1.87
Finance	122.45	119.28	-2.66
Services	121.26	118.70	-2.16
Capital Goods	132.46	131.56	-0.68
Raw Materials	143.04	141.87	-0.82
Consumer Goods	133.48	132.92	-0.42
Miscellaneous	135.58	134.82	-0.56

The main index is the U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For the U.S. and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization; otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	% change
Australian dollar	1.4975	1.4975	0.00
British pound	1.6425	1.6425	0.00
Canadian dollar	0.7125	0.7125	0.00
French franc	6.5595	6.5595	0.00
German mark	1.9364	1.9364	0.00
Japanese yen	146.35	146.35	0.00
New Zealand dollar	1.3575	1.3575	0.00
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	0.00
Spanish peseta	166.37	166.37	0.00
Swedish krona	8.4660	8.4660	0.00
Swiss franc	1.4756	1.4756	0.00
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	0.00

Other Dollar Values	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	% change
Argentine peso	100.00	100.00	0.00
Australian dollar	1.4975	1.4975	0.00
British pound	1.6425	1.6425	0.00
Canadian dollar	0.7125	0.7125	0.00
French franc	6.5595	6.5595	0.00
German mark	1.9364	1.9364	0.00
Japanese yen	146.35	146.35	0.00
New Zealand dollar	1.3575	1.3575	0.00
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	0.00
Spanish peseta	166.37	166.37	0.00
Swedish krona	8.4660	8.4660	0.00
Swiss franc	1.4756	1.4756	0.00
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	0.00

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day
British pound	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425
Canadian dollar	0.7125	0.7125	0.7125
French franc	6.5595	6.5595	6.5595
German mark	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Japanese yen	146.35	146.35	146.35
New Zealand dollar	1.3575	1.3575	1.3575
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.37	166.37	166.37
Swedish krona	8.4660	8.4660	8.4660
Swiss franc	1.4756	1.4756	1.4756
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars unless otherwise specified. Rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar. Rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar. Rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

# Retailer Comes Apart at the Seams Ann Taylor Tries to Overcome Unfashionable Turn

By Jennifer Steinhilber  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One day, Ann Taylor decided to be a flirt. It nearly cost the retailer its business.

Just a year ago, the clothing chain had a formula that worked like a charm: sensibly fashionable clothes for working women. Sales were growing at a pace almost unheard of in women's apparel. Women walked into the stores in droves, emerging with their arms full of white blouses and straight skirts.

Sally Frame Kasaks, who left Ann Taylor Stores in 1985 after serving as chief executive for two years and returned to that post in 1992 to pull it from ruin, was viewed as a hero.

But last winter, Ms. Kasaks took a disastrously wrong turn. She plunged into a frantic expansion, with the board approving a tripling of capital spending. Dozens of new stores were opened or planned; old ones got bigger, and a direct-mail and fragrance business blossomed.

When it came time to order spring merchandise for its more than 300 stores, Ann Taylor inexplicably put a knife to its own throat. The skirts were shorter and tighter than most women would wear to the office. There were trendy silhouettes, shirts without sleeves, younger styles. Alienated and disgusted, customers banged open fitting-room doors and marched out.

Ann Taylor stock, soaring at nearly \$45 a year ago, hit a low of \$10.125 in October. It closed Friday at \$12.125 on

the New York Stock Exchange. Stores' sales plunged like the fall hemlines, and, with staff members saying Ms. Kasaks was becoming increasingly testy, morale sank and several key people left.

In September, the company could not meet terms on its loans; its banks bailed it out by extending more credit and waiving loan restrictions on the condition that the company rein in its spending.

On Friday, Standard & Poor's Corp., citing continuing weak operating results, downgraded Ann Taylor's subordinated debt to B-minus from B-plus.

Many who work for Ms. Kasaks, a widely respected merchandiser, were at a loss to say how she could have let Ann Taylor stumble so badly. The error is an object lesson for all retailers: It can be disastrous to expand at the expense of core products, especially in the volatile trade of women's apparel.

Today, Ann Taylor is refilling its racks with the type of clothing it was long known for. But can it persuade its customers to come home, too? The next six months will be crucial.

"Specialty retailing is fierce," said Janet Kloppenberg, a retail analyst at Robertson Stephens & Co. "You have to pay attention to your p's and q's and stay in touch with your customer, or else you'll get killed."

In other words, customers don't just get mad, they get even. "In 1994, this store had a very loyal, gaga customer," she said, but all that changed in the spring. Ms. Kasaks shrugs off all the criticism.

"I've been in the business long enough to know that you're a peacock one day, a feather duster the next," she said. "But you can be a peacock again."

Several executives who have left the company, though, and others close to it say Ms. Kasaks, whose career has taken her from being a handbag sales clerk to top positions at Saks Fifth Avenue and Abercrombie & Fitch, clearly let the reins slip.

This was last year's grand plan: Add 500,000 square feet of retail space through expansions and store openings and roll out a mail-order business and an aggressive line of fragrances. Merchandising largely fell into the hands of Joseph Gromek, senior vice president and general merchandise manager. Many people now say he bloated the stores' inventory, a crucial error in apparel because it results in costly liquidations.

Mr. Gromek, who resigned in April to become chief executive of Brooks Brothers, declined to comment on his tenure at Ann Taylor. Ms. Kasaks attributed the inventory problems to antiquated systems that she says she has since upgraded. "When Joe left here," she said, "we depared with a hug."

But the disastrous spring line has not been forgotten. Not only was the fashion off, but many in the company said it was of poor quality — and it drove sales into the ground. Ms. Kasaks conceded that some clothes were not sewn to her liking, but consultants, analysts and customers said the quality was far beneath what the price would demand.

# Schröder Says EMU's Time Isn't 'Ripe'

Reuters

HANNOVER, Germany — European economic and monetary union is no longer achievable by 1999, Gerhard Schröder, the economic spokesman for the opposition Social Democratic Party, has told a German newspaper.

"So many questions are still unanswered that I feel my position strengthened that the time is not yet ripe," Mr. Schröder said in an interview Saturday in the Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung.

Germany's foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, said Mr. Schröder was speaking "irresponsibly."

Mr. Kinkel said the project would melt Europe's strongest currencies into a new currency that would be a global leader.

Mr. Schröder, the prime minister of Lower Saxony state, said potential participants in the project had shown too few signs of preparedness to coordinate their economic, fiscal and wage policies and to fulfill the economic criteria set out in the

Maastricht Treaty for reaching economic and monetary union.

He also said it was not clear how the European Union would ensure continued adherence to the criteria by member countries after currency union was established in 1999, the current target date.

Pointing to potential disadvantages for Germany, Mr. Schröder said more precise rules were needed for how the future single currency would be exchanged for softer currencies

such as the lira or peseta as well as on the overall subject of transfers of funds "from rich to poor or poorer."

He called for further negotiations, either on the Maastricht Treaty itself or for additional treaties to clarify matters.

"The worst thing that one could do to Europe would be to hastily stitch up a currency union that could not function," he said. "That would really be an evil blow for Europe."

# On-Line Mania: In Early Stages, Amateurs Beware

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Wall Street is in the grip of a market mania about the Internet, but is that such a bad thing?

Perhaps it's a reason for ordinary investors to be wary, but the people who raise the money to finance new technology argue that it's what makes American capitalism special and always has.

"In the United States every great industrial change has been preceded by a stock-market mania, whether it was canals, railroads, steel, autos or the personal computer," said Roger McNamee of Integrated Capital Partners of Palo Alto, California, in the heart of Silicon Valley.

"But it always takes some time for technology to find a profitable commercial application. The mania in PC stocks took place at the start of the 1980s, but the companies and the investors didn't start to make money until the end of the decade. In the meanwhile, lots of gullible people sacrificed their life savings for the betterment of society."

Nothing could more strongly underline this warning that high-tech investing is not for widows and orphans than the event that touched off the current mania. That was the decision by Goldman, Sachs & Co., to remove Microsoft Corp. from its recommended list and its replacement last week by Netscape Communications Corp.

The value of Microsoft stock has risen more than 6,000 percent since Goldman underwrote its initial offering nine years ago.

Netscape, which was offered to the public Aug. 8 for \$28 a share, doubled in one day and continued toward the stratosphere. Goldman's high-technology analysts forecast that its sales would climb from last year's level of virtually zero to \$232 million in 1997.

That would make its total market valuation of \$5.1 billion a little more than 20 times its sales, not a bad multiple for a seasoned high-tech investor. That sales forecast set off a further surge in its shares, which ended at \$137.25 on Friday, down \$1 for the day but up \$27.50 for the week. Other new stock-market names such as UUNET, Spyglass, and Netcom On-Line soared along with it.

What these companies have in common is a software code that provides a semiautomatic navigation aid to the Internet, originally a complex telephonic highway founded for leisurely academic interchange.

The Net, of course, now not only leads to computerized libraries in universities, museums and research institutes but connects groups exchanging messages about the latest developments in subjects as diverse as architecture, pornography or zoology.

Increasingly it posts information about commercial offerings, too, although in a manner from which no one seems to have figured out how to make money yet.

But analysts and others say this is only a matter of time, and when that happens, the Net will become a true competitor of the PC — and of Microsoft — by allowing computer users to tap into distant databases including their own bank and charge accounts, mail-order catalogues, games, gambling, movies and much else they would like to buy.

"This changes the focus of computing. The Internet makes available to you all sorts of things that you never knew existed," said Andrew Rachleff of Benchmark Capital in Palo Alto, describing how at the click of a button he can tap into a "search engine" that will dig up information on the most arcane subjects.

Naturally some skepticism is in order. William Janeway, an investment banker specializing in technology at Warburg, Pincus & Co. in New York, agreed that the Net stocks offered "the first conceptual threat to Microsoft and its desktop architecture." The stocks, he said, were "like biotech stocks with their huge potential numbers — if it all works."

Charles Boucher, who follows the semiconductor industry for Hambrecht & Quist in San Francisco, also conceded that the Net

# Investors Fume As Leeson Starts 6½-Year Term

Compiled by the Hong Kong On-Track

LONDON — As Nicholas Leeson began serving his sentence Sunday for his role in the collapse of Barings PLC, investors in Britain's oldest merchant bank criticized the Singapore trial of the former trader, saying it had failed to expose the reason for the bank's downfall.

Mr. Leeson was sentenced Saturday to six and a half years in prison for cheating Singapore authorities over his disastrous derivatives dealings on behalf of Barings.

But a group of London-based bondholders, who lost millions when Barings crashed in February with debts of \$1.4 billion, dismissed the trial and sentence. "His trial is essentially a sideshow as far as we are concerned," Jonathan Stone, the leader of investors holding \$55 million in Barings bonds, said Sunday.

"Leeson was the cause of the collapse, but he is not our target," said David Harrel, an attorney for the bondholders. "We are looking at the whole question of a very badly operated and badly advised bank."

After Mr. Leeson pleaded guilty Friday to 11 charges of fraud and forgery, the prosecution proceeded on only two of them. Mr. Leeson has agreed to cooperate with Singapore authorities investigating his former supervisors.

"He should have been stopped in his tracks by management in London," Mr. Stone said. "It was a case of gross incompetence."

Mr. Stone said he was seeking to persuade Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV, which bought Barings' business in March, to compensate bondholders for their losses. ING has said it will not repay bondholders, and Mr. Stone acknowledged he had little leverage.

The bondholders group is likely to use reports by Singaporean authorities to pursue claims against others at the scene when Barings collapsed. A report in October to the Finance Ministry implicated two other Barings executives in neglecting to discover reckless trading by Mr. Leeson.

One of the executives, James Bax, head of the bank's Singapore operations, has surrendered his passport and still lives in Singapore. The other, Peter Norris, headed Barings' investment bank in London.

Mr. Leeson's lawyer, John Koh, also blamed the trader's bosses in London for not controlling his activities.

The director of the Commercial Affairs Department, Lawrence Ang, has said it will prosecute anyone who committed crimes in Singapore in the collapse of Barings or in the cover-up of the losses.

Neither Mr. Koh nor the department has said what Mr. Leeson told investigators, but in a plea for leniency, Mr. Koh referred to other Barings executives' knowledge and encouragement of his client's disguising of his losses.

Senior District Judge Richard Magnus, in sentencing Mr. Leeson, noted that he had been in a position of trust and used that trust wrongfully to cheat others of money.

"The sentence must be sufficiently substantial to indicate to the public the gravity of the particular offense," he said.

Judge Magnus imposed the sentence retroactively to March 2, 1995, the day Mr. Leeson was jailed in Frankfurt. That means the sentence runs until September 2001. But he could be released as early as July 1999 for good behavior, Mr. Koh said.

(Reuters/Bloomberg/AP)

# ...we understand metal

Integrated plants for iron, steel and NF metals  
Melting and casting technology  
Rolling mill technology  
Tube and pipe manufacturing technology  
Forging technology  
Powder metallurgy

mannesmann technology

Mannesmann Demag Hütten-technik  
Postfach 10 15 07, D-47015 Duisburg, Phone (2 031 6 05-1, Fax (2 031 6 05 25 77







# Boeing Struggles to Keep Up Deliveries

Bloomberg Business News

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. delivered just 11 planes to its customers in November, but some analysts said they were impressed the company had done that well despite an 8-week-old strike by 32,500 employees.

"The numbers aren't that bad," Bill Whitlow, an analyst at Pacific Crest Securities, said. Before the strike started, Boeing, the world's largest commercial airplane manufacturer, expected to deliver 235 aircraft this year. The figures released Friday indicated it had delivered 195 through the end of November, making that target almost impossible to meet.

Negotiators from the company and the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers have yet to schedule talks aimed at ending the walkout. The sides have not met since union members voted to reject a proposed three-year contract Nov. 22. It was the second contract offer the workers had rejected.

Delayed deliveries have forced many Boeing customers to cancel flights or try to

rearrange their airplane fleets. Southwest Airlines Co., based in Dallas, said two of its 737-300s scheduled for delivery in November had been delayed. Southwest ordered 27 jets from Boeing for delivery this year and has 18 on order for next year.

Still, aircraft orders keep pouring in despite the strike. Boeing got eight new orders in November, bringing the total for the year to 253, compared with 120 in all of 1994.

Mr. Whitlow at Pacific Crest said Boeing was delivering older-model planes that had higher profit margins. Margins on the new 777 model are thinner because of research costs on the aircraft.

Still, he said, the company will find it difficult to break even in the fourth quarter of this year, assuming that the strike persists. "The strike is going through the holidays for sure," said Nick Heymann, an analyst at NatWest Securities in New York.

He said Boeing had little incentive to bring workers back at this point, as it would have to restart factories and then shut them again just after Christmas. Boeing normally closes for the last week of December.

Workers rejected the two offers from Boeing because they would have had to pay a premium for health insurance for the first time or join health maintenance organizations. Both offers also fell short of their terms for increased job security.

At 57 days, the strike is longer than the union's previous one, in 1989, when the machinists walked out for 48 days.

## America West to Cut Jobs

America West Airlines Inc. will contract with a unit of B.F. Goodrich Co. for maintenance services, a move that will eliminate 500 jobs, or 50 percent, of the airline's heavy-aircraft maintenance workers, Bloomberg Business News reported Saturday from Phoenix, Arizona.

America West said it would take a \$10.5 million charge against fourth-quarter earnings to cover costs of the move.

The airline denied local news reports that the decision was linked to a pending acquisition or merger of Continental Airlines Inc. or Northwest Airlines Inc.

## Manila Drops U.K. Contract For Air Radar

Reuters

MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos has revoked an agreement with GEC-Marconi Ltd. to build an air surveillance radar system to be used jointly by civilian and military agencies, the Philippine government said Sunday.

A committee set up by Mr. Ramos to review the deal had recommended that it be for civilian use only, saying the military had no authority to use the system.

Mr. Ramos decided to revoke the entire contract with the British subsidiary of General Electric Co. following the recommendation, the presidential palace said, without giving further explanation. But Mr. Ramos has called for fresh bids, and some lawmakers have called the contract overpriced.

# High Noon for India Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOMBAY — The board of the Bombay Stock Exchange will decide Monday whether to allow the delisting of India's largest private company, whose shares are the most heavily traded on the bourse.

The decision could fix the immediate outlook for Indian share prices.

The textiles and petrochemicals giant Reliance Industries Ltd. has asked that its stock be delisted after a three-day suspension of its shares last month by the oldest and largest bourse in India.

The exchange responded that the delisting could not be unilateral and said the request would be placed before the bourse's governing board Monday.

Market officials said the final decision would have to be taken by the Indian government.

"Monday's meeting is a crucial factor," said Sunil Kohari, a broker. "It'll have a big influence on the market."

But whatever the outcome of the battle between the bourse and Reliance Industries, bankers and brokers said, Indian shares are likely to remain depressed for several more months.

Underlying the downturn in Indian stock prices

is a severe liquidity crunch in the Indian capital markets and continued political uncertainty before national elections expected by April.

There were no immediate reports of success in weekend efforts to reach a compromise between Reliance Industries and the bourse. The company has demanded that its shares be delisted Wednesday.

A delegation of brokers met Saturday with the patriarch of Reliance Industries, Dhirubhai Ambani, in an attempt to persuade the company to drop its demand.

The delisting would be a major blow to the Bombay exchange and a boon to the young National Stock Exchange, where Reliance Industries stock is also heavily traded.

It would also force the Bombay bourse to reconstitute its 30-share Sensitive Index. Such a restructuring, analysts at Peregrine India report, "would hasten the fall of the BSE as the country's prominent stock exchange."

Even if the conflict were resolved, the relief would only be short-lived. With foreign institutional investors holding back fresh investment and interest rates rising, most stocks are close to two-year lows. (Reuters, AFP)

## NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Dec. 1.

(Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Chg	Chg %
Alcoa	1.00	5.2	100	112 1/4	111 3/4	+1/4	0.4
Allegiant	0.00	0.0	100	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	0.0
Allegiant	0.00	0.0	100	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	0.0
Allegiant	0.00	0.0	100	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	0.0
Allegiant	0.00	0.0	100	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	0.0
Allegiant	0.00	0.0	100	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	0.0
Allegiant	0.00	0.0	100	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	0.0
Allegiant	0.00	0.0	100	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	0.0
Allegiant	0.00	0.0	100	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	0.0
Allegiant	0.00	0.0	100	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	0.0

## BONDS: Signs of a Crest

Continued from Page 12

points below U.S. government rates, while Toyota priced its \$200 million of three-year notes flat to the benchmark.

But the real surprise of the week was the action in the French franc market as mounting public-sector protests tested the government's resolve to implement reforms of the social security system. In sharp contrast to past periods of turbulence — and implicitly a market acknowledgment of the credibility of the Bank of France — it was not the franc that came under attack, but rather the bond and money markets.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

The franc retreated, but by an almost negligible 0.5 percent against the mark. Instead, speculators bet that the central bank would again raise interest rates to defend the currency and so sold bonds and money-market instruments in anticipation of the increase rather than wage a losing battle betting on a devaluation of the currency.

## China Leans to Europe for Jet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China has hinted that European companies will provide the technology for a 100-seat passenger aircraft to be produced jointly with South Korea.

The official Xinhua news agency quoted Wang Ang, vice president of Aviation Industries of China, as saying the project would be known as the "Asian Airbus, or AE-100."

It "will be a joint project of China and the Republic of Korea, also involving many other major aviation companies. European ones especially," Xinhua said Saturday.

The report did not identify the European companies. Two American companies —

Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. — have been competing with a European consortium of Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG of Germany, Aerospatiale of France, British Aerospace PLC and Alenia SpA of Italy. All the Europeans but Alenia are part of the planemaker Airbus Industrie.

Xinhua quoted Mr. Wang as saying that the aircraft would make its debut in 2000.

The plane will cost \$2 billion to develop, and the lead South Korean partner in the project is Samsung Aerospace Industries Ltd.

One of the main strengths of the Europeans' bid to participate in the project has been greater willingness by their countries'

governments to approve technology transfers sought by Beijing and Seoul. (AFP, Reuters)

Save up to  
**69% on**  
International  
Calls

**CALL NOW!**  
Digital Clarity  
Six Second Billing  
Faster Call Backs  
No Carrier Change-over  
24 Hr Customer Service

**PRIME CALL**  
Your International Telephone Service  
Tel: 1-206-328-0123  
Fax: 1-206-328-7580  
Email: primecall@compuserve.com  
Hong Kong • Kuala Lumpur • Tokyo •  
New York • Seattle

## MAROC INVESTMENT FUND FCP

NOTICE is hereby given to unitholders of this Fund that starting from 7 December 1995 the Fund may invest according to opportunities up to a maximum of 20% of its net assets in listed securities of foreign companies in countries developing economic and commercial relations with Morocco.

It is emphasized that this amendment will not affect the main investment objective of the Fund and we thank unitholders for their confidence in the Management of the Fund.

PLANEPAAR IFDC Limited  
We remind investors that current regulations provide that any redemption effected within the next 3 months will not be subject to a redemption fee.

## CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

## TRADE NASDAQ STOCKS FOR \$35 COMMISSION.

JB OXFORD & CO., established 1983 is a leading discount broker handling in excess of 10,000 trades per day. Through our Representative Offices in Switzerland investors can now buy or sell NASDAQ stocks for \$35 commission. Call for further details.

JB OXFORD & COMPANY  
TELEPHONE  
(41) 61 279 8870

Continued on Page 17

## IFEXCO S.A. FOREX BROKERS

THE RELIABLE PARTNER  
GENERAL: 41 22/849 74 11  
24/24 DEALERS: 41 22/849 74 45  
FAX: 41 22/700 19 13

SEE NBC Superchannel Text Pages 355 and 356  
THE BEST SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY  
International Foreign Exchange Corporation S.A.  
86 Bis Route de Frontenex  
1208 GENEVA - Switzerland

YOU ARE CONCERNED BY CURRENCIES, COMMODITIES, STOCK INDEXES AND BONDS FLUCTUATIONS

YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A PROFESSIONAL ADVISOR AND/OR A PORTFOLIO MANAGER

WE OFFER YOU OUR MARKET ANALYSIS SERVICES (FOR 500 US DOLLARS A YEAR)

AND/OR OUR PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES (50,000 US DOLLARS MINIMUM INVESTMENT)

ASK DOCUMENTATION FREE OF CHARGE IN FRENCH AND OR IN ENGLISH TO:

GOLD HILL SERVICES SA  
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS AND BROKERS SINCE 1982  
MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK FUTURES EXCHANGE

RUE DE BOURG 6, 1003 LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND  
TEL (41.21) 320 58 31/FAX (41.21) 320 58 35

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS NEITHER AN OFFER TO SELL NOR A SOLICITATION OR AN OFFER TO BUY SECURITIES OR COMMODITIES. THE OFFER IS MADE ONLY BY OUR PROSPECTUS.

## ZFX LIMITED (UK)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRADING & SPECULATION  
MINIMUM ONLY \$5000  
MARGIN FROM 1% GUARANTEED STOP-LOSSES  
NO MARGIN CALLS \$25 ROUND-TURN  
ZERO COMMISSION/COSTS ON DISCRETIONARY

Tel: (44) 181 476-5001 (24 hrs) Fax: (44) 181 476-5005  
E-Mail: Grant@Mosaic.Demon.Co.UK

For further details on how to place your listing contact: WILL NICHOLSON in London

Tel: (44) 171 836 48 02  
Fax: (44) 171 240 2254

Herald International Tribune  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## LIVING IN THE U.S.?

Now printed in New York for same day delivery in key cities.

To subscribe, call 1-800-882 2884 (in New York, call 212-752-3890)

Herald International Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

- Monday International Recruitment
- Tuesday Education Directory
- Wednesday Business Message Center
- Thursday International Conferences and Seminars
- Friday Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel
- Saturday Arts and Antiques

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified Monday through Saturday

For further information, contact Fred Roman in Paris: Tel: (33.1) 41 43 93 91 - Fax: (33.1) 41 43 93 70

Herald International Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## HOLIDAY SHOPPING

GO SHOP IN AMERICA  
We buy and ship to you: worldwide food, clothes, books, video, audio, collectibles etc.  
Mail order forwarding  
SHOP AMERICA  
25 Madison Ave, Suite 200, New York, NY 10017  
Tel: 212-677-7731, Fax: 212-677-7732, USA

To place and ad or for additional information on HOLIDAY SHOPPING  
Please contact: Sandy O'Hara  
International Herald Tribune  
254 Third Avenue, 10th Floor  
New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A.  
Tel: 212-512-2000  
Fax: 212-755-8785

Herald International Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## BusinessWeek

This week's topics:

- Inside Time Warner
- Korea: Will The Establishment Fall?
- A Smart Bet In The Balkans?
- The Best-Connected Moneyman In Russia
- How The NYPD Is Driving Down Crime In New York

Now available at your newsstand!

BusinessWeek International  
Liebigstrasse 19, D-60323 Frankfurt, Fax 49-69-71407-146  
For subscriptions call UK 44-628-23431 Hong Kong 852-523-2939

In this Tuesday's

Style

Hot Couture

New York! New York!

Herald International Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



# Japanese Brewers Tap China's Heady Growth

**TOKYO** — With Japan's beer market maturing and prospects for further growth limited, big brewers are looking eagerly to China's sales potential despite its poor distribution system and fierce competition from Western rivals there.

"Demand in the United States and Europe has reached a ceiling, and that in the Japanese market is nearing saturation," said Eiichi Yonenaga, director and general manager at Asahi Breweries Ltd.'s international department.

"We see our advance into China as a 10-year project," he said.

Asahi, Japan's second-largest beer maker, is the most aggressive Japanese brewer in China, where there are about 800 regional brewery companies.

Last week, Asahi and the Japanese trading company Itochu Corp. said they would buy a 75 percent stake in

China Brewery Holdings from China Strategic Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong for \$52.5 million.

The move will enable Asahi to advance into northern China, including Beijing.

Analysts said the acquisition would give Asahi a 3.7 percent share of the Chinese beer market, overtaking the current leader, Tsingtao Brewery Co. Asahi and Itochu also took a 75 percent stake in CSI Brewery Ltd. of Hong Kong in January 1994.

About 50 foreign brewers have advanced into China since the early 1990s through capital participation and joint ventures, attracted by China's growth in beer consumption, which has averaged 20 percent annually for 10 years.

China is now the second-largest beer-consuming country, after the United States, and its consumption is expected to continue rising rapidly.

Japan's biggest beer maker, Kirin Brewery Co.,

signed a cooperation agreement in July with the Chinese General Association of Light Industry, a governmental unit with authority over the food and beer businesses.

The move followed a licensing contract between Kirin and China Resources (Shenyang) Snowflake Brewery Co. under which Snowflake will make and sell Kirin beer in northern China.

But Kirin has not yet established a joint venture or opted for capital participation in Chinese beer makers. Mr. Yonenaga of Asahi said, meanwhile, that the company's ultimate goal was to produce and market its best-selling Super Dry brand in China.

"We will start training workers to produce Super Dry draft beer from next spring after completing expansion of plant facilities," he said. "It will probably take two years or so to start production of Super Dry in China."

## Tire Firms Invest in Poland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WARSAW** — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. has agreed to pay \$55 million for 32.7 percent of the Polish tiremaker T.C. Debica SA and pledged to invest \$60 million more early in 1996, the U.S. company's president said.

Also on Saturday, Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin SCA of France bought a 52 percent stake in Poland's largest tire-maker, Stomil Olsztyn, for

\$110 million and pledged to invest a further \$150 million over the next four years.

Stanley Gault, Goodyear's president, said Goodyear wanted to increase its holding in Debica to a majority stake "as soon as possible."

He said the acquisition was a part of Goodyear's global strategy to expand into growth markets in Central Europe, India, China and Brazil.

Goodyear's investment will be used to help modernize

and expand operations. Its shares became available in 1994 when the Polish government paved the way for sales of state-owned assets.

The Warsaw bourse suspended trading in both tire-makers' shares Thursday.

"Investment in Poland ideally fits the plan under which Goodyear aims to become one of the two major players on the European tire market," Mr. Gault said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## NET: There's Opportunity in Mania, but Risks Abound for Individuals

Continued from Page 13

potentially could break the "Wintel oligopoly" of Microsoft's Windows software working with chips produced by Intel Corp. But he wondered whether personal computer users would want to find themselves tied again to centralized data sources in the style of the old-fashioned computer mainframe.

But they would not have to, argued Mr. McNamee, who says the two concepts could coexist. Only 30 percent to 40 percent of American homes have personal computers. Users unfamiliar or frightened by computers might prefer to tap into the Internet through a more advanced version of the box that runs their cable television.

At the other end of the scale, a traveling executive could leave the laptop at home and store information on a chip in a wallet-sized plastic card, unlocking the data in a hotel room by inserting it in a Net outlet for which the hotel would charge a fee, just as for a pay-TV movie.

"The Internet walks like a duck and talks like a duck, but it can't yet fly like a duck," Mr. McNamee said. "That will happen when technology solves such problems as security and privacy and human behavior begins to adapt to it."

All this may seem like science fiction in much of the rest of the world, even though the idea of tying computers to communications was actually invented by the French a generation ago in the word

informatique. But France has hardly gone beyond its centralized, state-run Minitel system, and much of the rest of Europe, too, finds the anarchic Internet alien to its temperament and so is reluctant to put up the private capital to explore it.

European investors, Mr. McNamee said, "just don't pay off for high growth." Prices of U.S. software company stocks typically run from 20 to as much as 100 times their annual earnings, while European investors typically seek a price/earnings ratio as low as 10 to compensate for risk, as if a stock were being judged like a bond.

**Java Script Unveiling**  
Netscape Communications Corp. and Sun Microsystems Inc. are to unveil an Internet

programming language Monday to compete with a similar product from Microsoft Corp., Bloomberg Business News reported from Mountain View, California, quoting a person with knowledge of the accord.

Netscape and Sun also will announce that more than a dozen computer companies will back the program, known as Java Script, the person said.

Java Script allows computer users easily to set up "home pages" on the World Wide Web portion of the Internet. Home pages can serve as virtual storefronts or catalogs for selling merchandise and services on the global computer network.

Netscape executives declined to comment on their plans, and Sun executives were not available for comment.

## BOOKS: Publishers Use Electronic 'Pages' to Try to Hook Readers

Continued from Page 13

books. "I am always combing various news groups and forums for new talent," said William Clark of William Morris Agency Inc.

Mr. Clark (wmclark@interport.net) also makes his address known to writers in a Web-site list of agents' addresses.

"I receive 10 to 15 queries via E-mail per day," said Mr. Clark, who prefers electronic to paper queries. "I can press 'reply' and respond immediately, advising the writer to either send more material or continue their search for representation."

While many of the large publishing houses use the Net simply to reproduce their paper-based promotions, some smaller companies are making more original uses of the medium.

Robert Wechsler, publisher of Carbird

Press, set up the Ongoing Fiction Editing Project last year on the Online BookStore to open the editing process to the public.

Carbird put a manuscript on the Web for editing and allowed, as Mr. Wechsler put it, "anyone with access to Internet to participate in the process by asking their own questions and making their own comments and suggestions."

Carbird completed the editing of the book, but as for the Internet experiment, Mr. Wechsler said, "The project was a failure in terms of promotion. Only a couple of books were sold, despite the discount offered. And there wasn't a single response to our little contest involving giving the novel a title."

But the Internet may end up helping book publishers sell books by means outside their marketing efforts, according to a survey by Ken Friedman, a professor at the Norwegian

School of Management in Oslo.

"Access to more and better sources of information creates a market for even more information," he said.

His survey, released Thursday, was conducted over the Internet. Sixty-five percent of respondents said they had bought at least as many books as they had before using on-line services, Mr. Friedman said, while 29 percent said they had increased purchases. The respondents were 162 faculty members at 136 institutions in 20 countries.

"The survey presents information on a group of people who already buy books at a higher rate than the average population and who also use Internet communication services at a higher rate," Mr. Friedman said. "People learn more about the material that interests them," over the Net, he said.

Internet address: CyberScape@iuhlib.demon.co.uk

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Dec. 4-8

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

### Asia-Pacific

**Expected Hong Kong:** The Cable & Satellite Asia '95 Conference at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center.  
**New Delhi:** Communications India exhibition organized by Exhibitions India on communication systems and related technologies. Dec. 4 - Dec. 7; Delhi Tourism and Travel Show opens. Dec. 7 - Dec. 10; India International Food and Bar Show. Dec. 8 - Dec. 11.

**Monday Dec. 4**  
**Philippines:** The government starts selling shares and covered warrants in the Philippine National Bank.  
**Tokyo:** Ministry of Finance releases trade balance for the first 20 days of November; Vice Finance Minister Kyousuke Shinozawa's press conference.

**Tuesday Dec. 5**  
**Hong Kong:** Microsoft holds Chinese Windows 95 launch at the Sheraton Hotel, Kowloon.  
**Taipei:** November consumer price index.  
**Tokyo:** Cabinet ministers news conference; Average October lending rate.

**Wednesday Dec. 6**  
**Fukuoka, Japan:** Keidanren president, Shochiro Toyota, holds press conference.  
**Tokyo:** Japan Mini Vehicle Association releases November sales; Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura holds regular press conference.

**Thursday Dec. 7**  
**Taipei:** Taiwan imports and exports for November; gold import figures for November.  
**Tokyo:** Vice Finance Minister Kyousuke Shinozawa holds press conference; Toami Corp. auctions shares in initial public offering.

**Friday Dec. 8**  
**Hong Kong:** The government reports volume and price statistics for external trade in September.  
**Tokyo:** Bank of Japan releases survey of business sentiment for November; Subaru Co. auctions shares as part of its initial public offering.

### Europe

**Frankfurt:** Final M3 money supply data for October possible.  
**Madrid:** Bank of Spain expected to publish figures on foreign currency reserves. Reserves rose by \$58.5 million in October to \$37.7 billion.  
**London:** First-half earnings for General Electric Co.; full-year earnings for Compass Group, Greenalls Group.

**Brussels:** Belgian November unemployment figures.  
**London:** November M0 money supply figures.  
**Speyer, Germany:** Bundesbank chief economist, Otmir Issing, speaks on European monetary union.

**London:** October housing starts; first-half earnings for Midlands Electricity.  
**Stuttgart:** Porsche AG holds annual earnings conference.  
**Frankfurt:** EU Finance Commissioner Yves-Thibault de Silguy attends a meeting of the European Monetary Institute.

**Copenhagen:** November oil output.  
**London:** October industrial and manufacturing production figures released; October cyclical indicators.  
**Paris:** Final third-quarter employment.  
**Rome:** Final November consumer price inflation figures.

**Baden-Baden:** Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac meet for French-German summit.  
**Nuremberg, Germany:** November unemployment report.  
**Wiesbaden, Germany:** Third-quarter gross domestic product.

**Bern:** November unemployment figures.  
**London:** Third-quarter construction output.  
**Voorburg, Netherlands:** November consumer prices. Consumer prices rose 1.3 percent October.

### Americas

**Anaheim, California:** The PowerGen '95 Americas Conference and Exhibition presented by Power Engineering. Dec. 5 - Dec. 7.  
**Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands:** "Offshore Funds: Accessing Overseas Investor Markets from Tax-Advantaged Domiciles," with sessions on investing in emerging markets. Dec. 3 - Dec. 7.

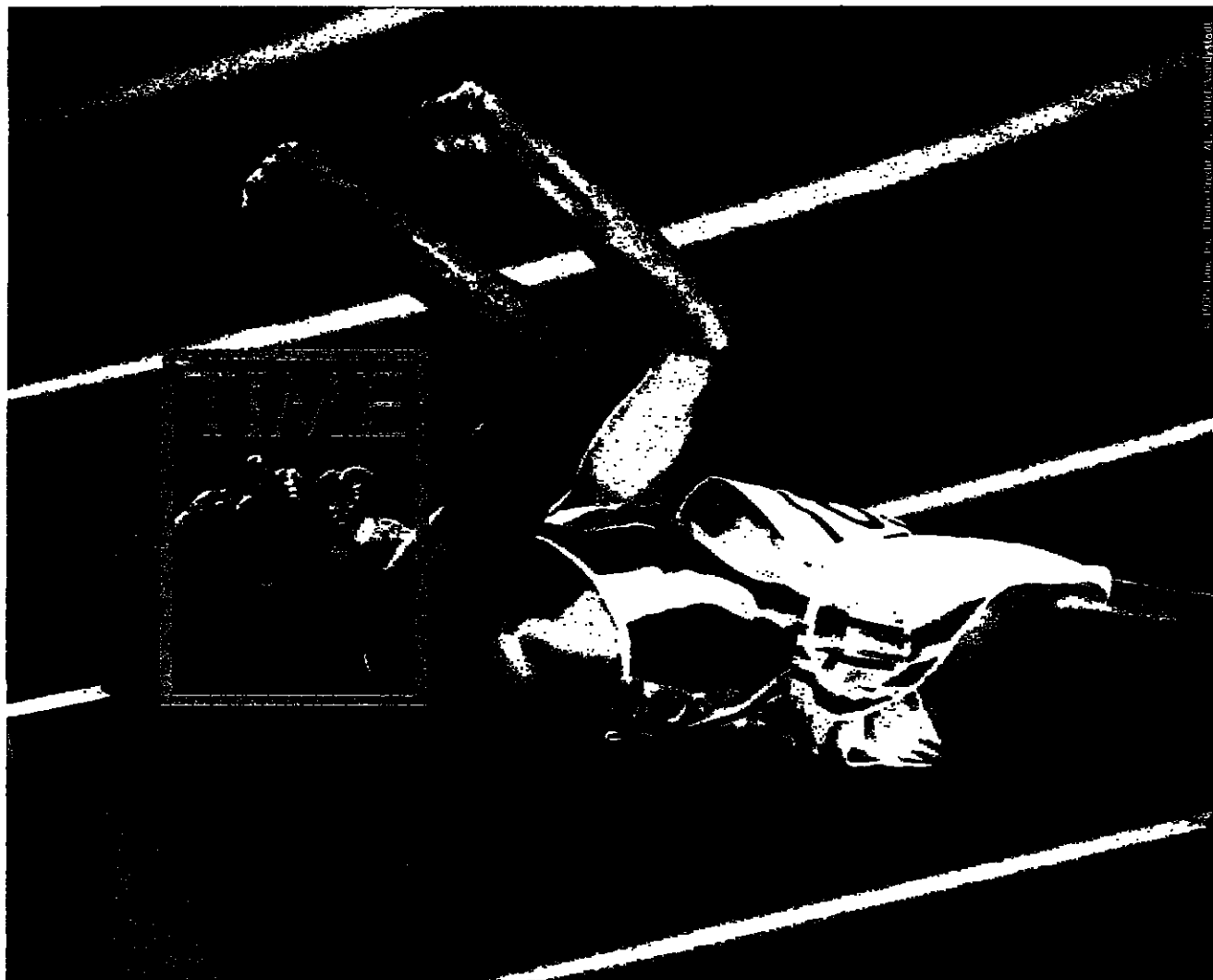
**Buenos Aires:** Government releases details of Argentine retail, wholesale price indices for November.  
**Washington:** The U.S. Agriculture Department's weekly report on planting progress; personal income and spending for October.

**Buenos Aires:** October trade data.  
**Dearborn, Michigan:** Ford Motor Co. releases November sales.  
**New York:** Johnson Redbook releases weekly survey of total sales at more than 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores.

**Washington:** Commerce Department reports October construction spending; October leading indicators; October factory orders; U.S. petroleum stocks, production, imports and refinery use.  
**Ottawa:** Third-quarter industrial capacity rates.

**Mexico City:** Mexican central bank releases November's inflation rate; September industrial production.  
**Washington:** Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; weekly money supply; October consumer credit.

**Mexico City:** October official trade balance figures.  
**Washington:** November unemployment; change in nonfarm payrolls (forecast: an increase of 192,000); October new home sales; October housing completions.



The stopwatch never lies.

Then again, it rarely tells

the whole truth.

Understanding comes with TIME.



## THE GOOD NEWS FOR EUROPE'S HIGH-FLYERS.

BBC World is a high quality 24 hour international news and information television channel providing impartial in-depth analysis of the headlines as they are made, and getting right to the heart of world events - explaining not only what happens, but why. It broadcasts news as it happens around the world on the hour, every hour, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, along with a range of first class and intelligent documentaries, as well as stimulating general interest

programmes such as "Top Gear" and "Film '95".

To be better informed...watch BBC World.

**BBC**  
**WORLD**  
IN DEPTH. IN FOCUS. INFORMED.

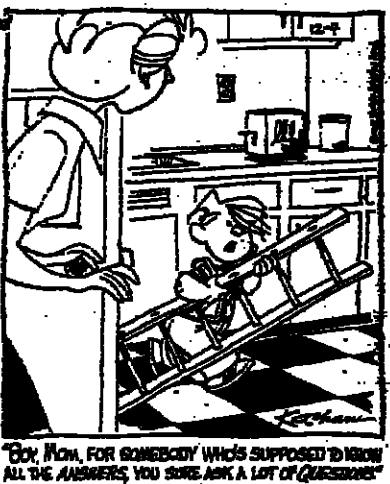
For further information call your local cable operator, or call London: (+44) 181 576 3061  
For information on airline sales and sponsorship opportunities call: Nick Cerugatti on: (+44) 171 580 5420

BBC World is distributed in Continental Europe by European Channel Management, a joint venture of BBC Worldwide Ltd., Thames Television Ltd. and Cox Programming. BBC World is a trademark of the British Broadcasting Corporation.



Consolidated trading for week  
ended Friday, Dec. 1.  
(Continued)

## DENNIS THE MENACE



CRIME JUST WENT DOWN TWENTY PERCENT

YOU MEAN WE HAD LESS CRIME?

...LESS ARRESTS

DAVE COVERLY PRODUCTIONS, INC. PAPER

IT WAS SMART OF YOU TO THINK OF THAT.

IT'S CALLED BUSINESS SURVIVAL 101!

QUICK, I'M ON LUNCH BREAK! GIVE ME A HAM SALAD, SOME LINGUINE PASTA, DEVILED EGGS, PICKLES AND A CARROT CAKE TO GO! AND HURRY!

ANY CLOSER AND MY LUNCHES WOULD'VE EATEN UP ALL OUR PROFITS.

© 1994 by DICKENS & CO.

ONLY AN IDIOT WOULD ENJOY A MONDAY

GARBAGE!

THANK YOU FOR THE VISUAL AID, ODIE!

© 1996 JIM FARRIS

OUR SPEEDOMETER IS BROKEN. HOW FAST DO YOU THINK WE'RE GOING, BEETLE?

I'LL CHECK

WE'RE GOING THREE DUST CLOUDS AND TWO SPEED LINES

©1982 by King Features Syndicate, Inc. All rights reserved

WHAT TOWN IS THIS, DAVE?

VEGAS SON - MY OLD STEAMING GROUND'S!

WE'VE BEEN ON THE LAM TOO LONG, VEGAS IS A PLACE WHERE WE CAN GET AHEAD SETTING DOWN HERE - A GOOD LIFE FOR OURSELVES!

OH...

UH... I THINK SO. I'M PRETTY SURE THEY HAVE A SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Bob Pfeiffer

# The Newspaper Of Record For The International Mutual Fund Industry

**Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune**  
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST  
**THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER**

...at  
= s j - i d d y e n t f n t e  
aus-  
ac-the  
on't  
mo-s  
in ut  
a pro-  
sub-  
that  
Vi-  
from  
s the  
the ad.  
of  
p-ar-  
ng  
ng  
ual  
ly,  
ay  
np  
nce  
ng  
xk  
ib-  
of  
hi-  
p-  
ar-

p par-  
art of  
son's  
his fa-  
with  
of his  
con-  
n to  
loop-  
that  
tions,  
I had  
e ad-  
ives  
in all  
you  
n the

el.



## SPORTS

# Florida Wins 3rd Straight SEC Title

## Stage Is Set for Showdown With No. 1 Nebraska

The Associated Press

Florida has won another Southeastern Conference championship. Now comes the real test for the second-ranked Gators.

Danny Wuerffel, making one last bid for this year's Heisman Trophy, threw for 276 yards and two touchdowns and Ben Hanks

## COLLEGE FOOTBALL

gave the overlooked Florida defense a score of its own with a 95-yard fumble return Saturday night as the Gators routed Arkansas, 34-3, in the SEC title game.

Next for Florida (12-0) is the top-ranked and defending national champion, Nebraska, (11-0) in the Fiesta Bowl on Jan. 2.

Arkansas (8-4), a surprise winner of the SEC's Western Division, will have to settle for a spot in the Carquest Bowl against North Carolina.

Florida continued its domination of the SEC, winning the championship game for the third year in a row. But for the first time, Steve Spurrier's "Fun-n-Gun" team can actually win something bigger than a conference title.

Wuerffel, who pushed his name back into contention for the Heisman with a 443-yard performance against Florida State the previous week, completed 20 of 28 passes, including touchdowns of 22 yards to Chris Doering and 29 to Ike Hilliard.

Wuerffel, the game's MVP, extended his own SEC record to 35 touchdown passes this season. Only a junior, he also became the leading TD passer in conference history with 75, surpassing the mark of 74 set by the former Florida quarterback Shane Matthews, and finished the regular season with a pass efficiency rating of 178.4 — the highest in NCAA history.

But his performance, in the face of almost constant blitzing by the Razorbacks, might not be enough to overcome the Heisman favorites, Tommie Frazier of Nebraska and Eddie George of Ohio State, and the perception that Wuerffel's numbers are aided by Spurrier's pass-heavy system.

Arkansas needed to play a perfect game

and wound up making four turnovers, a startling number for a team that came in leading the SEC with a turnover ratio of plus-13.

Florida went ahead for good on its first possession, with Wuerffel completing six straight passes for 73 yards, capped by the touchdown to Doering. Wuerffel himself scored on a one-yard sneak after Teako Brown came up with the first interception of Barry Lunney and returned it to the Arkansas 47.

The Gators led, 17-3, at halftime. Then Wuerffel put together a lightning-quick drive in the third quarter. He needed only three plays to go 66 yards, completing a 36-yard pass to Hilliard before the 29-yard touchdown.

The Razorbacks' sophomore Madre Hill, who had rushed for more than 1,300 yards, sprained his left knee midway through the first quarter, returned for one play in the second and went down again. He gained only 21 yards on seven carries.

No. 9 Texas 16, No. 16 Texas A&M 6 Texas clinched the last Southwestern Conference championship on Saturday when Ricky Williams, a freshman, scored two touchdowns against the nation's top defense. No. 9 Texas also snapped No. 16 Texas A&M's 31-game home winning streak.

The Longhorns (10-1 overall, 7-0 SWC) will play in either the Orange or Sugar bowls while the Aggies' (8-3, 5-2) consolation prize is a game against Michigan on Dec. 29 in the Alamo Bowl at San Antonio.

Texas snapped a four-game losing streak to the Aggies and gave John Mackovic his first victory in the series after three losses. It was the first Texas triumph at Kyle Field since 1983.

Williams, who broke Earl Campbell's school rushing record for freshmen, scored on a 21-yard run in the first half, then produced 62 of the 79 yards in a critical third-quarter drive that he finished, scoring from three yards out.

The 6-foot, 225-pound (182 meters, 102 kilograms) Williams, rushed 24 times for

163 yards. He has 990 yards rushing to Campbell's 928 in 1974.

A crowd of 76,221 watched the SWC good-bye game between the Aggies and Longhorns. It was the sixth-largest crowd in Kyle Field history.

Houston 18, Rice 17 Saturday's other SWC game brought the curtain down on the conference in style.

Chuck Clements threw two fourth-quarter touchdown passes, capping the second with a two-point conversion pass with 1:19 to play, and Rice (2-8-1, 1-6 SWC) missed a 38-yard field goal with 12 seconds left to give Houston (2-9, 2-5) an 18-17 victory Saturday in the final game of the 81-year-old league.

Rice officials did all they could to make sure this was the last game, refusing to allow Texas's game against Texas A&M to take center stage. The game started 90 minutes after the other one began.

As a result, the SWC went out the way it came in — with the Owls losing. Rice fell, 26-0, to Baylor on Oct. 8, 1915, in the league's first game.

In between, the SWC produced four national champions, five Heisman Trophy winners and a long list of great players. Most of them were Texas kids who grew up and stayed close to home.

Not many people thought enough of the historic finale to show up Saturday. Only 28,400 people filtered into the 70,000-seat Rice Stadium.

There were some bows to the school's football history, a few jabs at SWC rivals, and a funeral: eight people dressed as the mascots of each SWC school served as pallbearers for a coffin, then a fat lady sang.

After the game ended, the scoreboard went blank. Then Dick Hudson of Katy, Texas, a fan drawn at random from about 1,800 entries, flipped a switch and the entire stadium went dark at 7:10 P.M.

Texas, Texas A&M, Texas Tech and Baylor are joining the Big 12, an expanded version of the Big Eight. Rice, Texas Christian and SMU are joining the Western



Army's Derek Klein, left, hugging J. Parker, as Mike Wells, a tackle, celebrates Parker's winning point against Navy.

Athletic Conference, while Houston will be a member of the new Conference USA.

There were plenty of reasons for the league's demise, from widespread cheating that led to nearly every school going on probation to increased competition from pro sports in Texas.

Still, after 81 years it came down to the last second.

Army 14, Navy 13 John Conroy's one-yard touchdown plunge with 1:03 left capped a 19-play, 99-yard drive and lifted Army to victory over Navy, its fourth straight victory in the series.

It was the 96th meeting of the service teams and the fourth year in a row that the game was decided by two or fewer points.

Army (5-5-1) began the drive at its own one-yard line after Navy (5-6) elected to go for a touchdown on fourth and goal, leading 13-7. Chris McCoy's pass was off the mark in the end zone and the Cadets took over.

After Conroy, who carried 22 times for 74 of Army's 239 rushing yards, scored his second touchdown, making it 13-13, J. Parker made the extra point, giving Army the lead in front of 68,853 at Veterans Stadium.

## Teenager's Shot Lifts Panthers Over Whalers

The Associated Press

Ed Jovanovski, the No. 1 pick in the 1994 NHL draft, scored his first career goal midway through the third period to help the Florida Panthers beat the Hartford Whalers, 5-3.

Florida, which had dropped behind Philadelphia in the Atlantic Division after

## NHL ROUNDUP

losing two games in a row, took a 3-1 lead in the second period Saturday, then received the eventual winning goal from Jovanovski, one of three 19-year-olds in the league.

Radek Dvorak, Mike Hough and Scott Mellanby scored consecutive goals to give the visiting Panthers a two-goal lead midway through the second period, and Rob Neidermayer added a goal late in the third. Jeff O'Neill, Robert Kron and Brendan Shanahan scored for the Whalers.

Islanders 4, Devils 1 Patrick Flatley's first goal of the season triggered a three-goal first period, and New York, the host, went on to victory over New Jersey only hours after firing the team's general manager, Don Maloney.

Zigmund Palffy and Bob Sweeney also had first-period goals to give the Islanders their second straight victory, the first time this season they've accomplished that feat. The Islanders, who went into the game with the second-worst record in the league, fired Maloney earlier in the day. Darcy Regier took over as acting GM.

Bruins 6, Sabres 4 In Boston, Jozef Stumpel scored one goal and assisted on two others to run his point-scoring streak to eight games as Boston defeated Buffalo. Scott Bailey, who gave up five goals in less than a period and a half to Pittsburgh on Thursday, returned to the Boston net and stopped 21 shots.

Red Wings 11, Canadiens 1 Vyacheslav Kozlov had his first career four-goal game as Detroit crushed Montreal for its fourth straight victory.

Sergei Fedorov had a goal and four assists, and Igor Larionov had a goal and three assists as the Red Wings embarrassed the Canadiens before their home crowd with five goals in each of the first two periods. Together, Detroit's five Russian players had 15 points.

Montreal is winless in its last five games.

Blackhawks 2, Jets 2, Jeremy Roenick scored with 34 seconds left in the third period, giving Chicago a tie with Winnipeg, playing at home.

Alexei Zhamnov had scored with 53 seconds left in the third to give the Jets a 2-1 lead. The Blackhawks pulled their goaltender, Ed Belfour, for the extra attacker to help get the tie.

Blues 7, Oilers 3 Shayne Corson and Brett Hull each had two goals as visiting St. Louis beat Edmonton for its third straight victory.

Corson, who also had an assist, scored both goals on the power play. All five of his goals this season have come when the team had the man advantage.

Rangers 4, Senators 2 Pat Verbeek scored three goals and assisted on a fourth as visiting New York beat struggling Ottawa.

Verbeek's hat trick moved the Rangers' point-leader past Mark Messier among New York goal scorers. Verbeek has 16 goals and 19 assists for 35 points in 27 games.

Nightly Ducks 4, Maple Leafs 4 Mats Sundin capped a three-goal third period as Toronto rallied to tie Anaheim.

Doug Gilmour, Mike Gartner and Benoit Hogue also scored for the host Maple Leafs, who trailed 4-1 entering the final period.

Sharks 5, Capitals 3 Jeff Friesen had two goals, including a dramatic penalty shot, to lead San Jose and its new coach, Jim Wiley, to a victory over visiting Washington.

Ray Whitney, the left wing, gave Wiley his first NHL victory when he broke a 3-3 tie at 3:36 of the third period with a power-play goal. The woe-filled Sharks fired Coach Kevin Constantine just before the game.

Stars 2, Kings 2 Rob Cowie, a Los Angeles defenseman, blasted in a 50-foot slap shot with 11:14 to go in the third period as the Kings, playing at home, tied Dallas.

Cowie's third goal of the season beat the screened Stars goaltender, Andy Moog, on the stick side from just inside the blue line.

## New Jersey Rally Edges Cleveland

The Associated Press

Kevin Edwards hit a go-ahead jumper with 35 seconds left, and the New Jersey Nets remained unbeaten at home by rallying from a 17-point second-half deficit to beat the Cleveland Cavaliers, 79-78.

The Nets' defensive play gave them their sixth straight victory at home and a season-high three-game winning streak. It held Cleveland to 28 second-half points and just five in the final 4:46, when New Jersey closed the game Saturday with a 13-5 spurt.

The loss snapped a four-game winning streak for the Cavaliers, led by Chris Mills' 17 points.

The Nets were forced to play with just eight players because Shawn Bradley and two others obtained in Thursday's trade with Philadelphia weren't in uniform, and their leading scorer, Armon Gilliam, was nursing a sprained ankle.

Jayson Williams had 17 points and a career-high 17 rebounds for New Jersey. Kenny Anderson, who had 39 the previous night against Boston, was held to just two.

Knickles 94, 76ers 85 Despite a fall that required five stitches in his chin, Patrick Ewing scored 19 points, and New York handed Philadelphia its 10th straight loss. Ewing fell face-first with 7:58 left in the first quarter and was taken to the locker room, where he needed stitches to close a cut. He came back to start the second period.

The Knicks, who also got 18 points and 13 rebounds from Anthony Mason, have beaten the 76ers six straight times and have won 22 of the last 26 meetings, including eight of nine at the Spectrum.

Jerry Stackhouse had 23 points and Clarence Weatherspoon had 20 points and 14 rebounds for the 76ers.

Bullets 130, Celtics 107 Robert Pack scored 14 of his 26 points in the first quarter, and Washington took advantage of 58 percent shooting for a victory over Boston. Chris Webber added 21 points for Washington, which snapped a three-game losing streak. Juwan Howard had 17 points and 11 rebounds.

Todd Day got 18 points off the bench to lead Boston. David Wesley had 15 and Dana Barros 14 for the Celtics, who have lost four of their last five games.

Pistons 104, Hawks 96 Grant Hill scored 24 points, 13 rebounds and 11 assists for his second career triple-double as Detroit defeated Atlanta.

Joe Dumars added 19 off the bench for Detroit. Hunter nearly gave the Pistons a second triple-double, finishing with 14 points, 10 assists and eight rebounds.

Ehlo led the Hawks with 17, and Webb and Blaylock had 14 each.

Rockets 113, Hornets 98 Clyde Drexler scored a season-high 41 points as Houston

## NBA ROUNDUP

beat Charlotte to climb into a first-place tie with Utah in the Midwest Division.

Charlotte, losing for the eighth time in 10 road games, never figured out how to stop Drexler, who finished 17-of-23 along with six assists and six rebounds. The Hornets were led by Larry Johnson's 23 points.

Hakeem Olajuwon added 19 for the Rockets but played only 32 minutes because of foul trouble.

Suns 101, Suns 93 David Robinson had 37 points and 15 rebounds as San Antonio led an 18-point third-quarter lead slip away before beating Phoenix.

Phoenix had the lead down to four points with nine minutes left in the game, but the Spurs answered with an 11-3 run and were never seriously threatened again.

Charles Barkley, who had 34 points and 18 rebounds, did his best to bring the Suns back. He scored 14 points in the fourth quarter while hitting eight-of-eight free throws in the last seven minutes.

Mugglets 108, Timberwolves 105 Dikembe Mutombo had 22 points, 16 rebounds and 10 blocked shots as Denver defeated Minnesota for the ninth straight time.

Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf added 24 points, and Dale Ellis scored 20 points, becoming the 12th active player and the 71st in NBA

history to reach 15,000 career points. Tom Gugliotta scored 25 points for Minnesota.

Bulls 104, Clippers 96 Michael Jordan scored seven of his 37 points down the stretch and grabbed 11 rebounds to blunt a Los Angeles comeback and give Chicago Bulls a victory.

Brian Williams scored 19 of his 24 points in the third quarter to help the Clippers erase the 18-point deficit they took into the second quarter. But the Bulls recovered as Scottie Pippen had 21 points and tied a season high with 13 rebounds.

Chicago ended a seven-game, 12-day road trip with its third straight victory.

Kings 108, Magic 106 Brian Grant capped a season-high 27-point performance with two clutch free throws at the finish and Sacramento snapped Orlando's six-game winning streak.

Two free throws by Dennis Scott made it a one-point game with 44 seconds remaining. Nick Anderson and Scott missed 3-point shots, and Grant was fouled on a rebound, going to the line and making both free throws with 11 seconds to go.

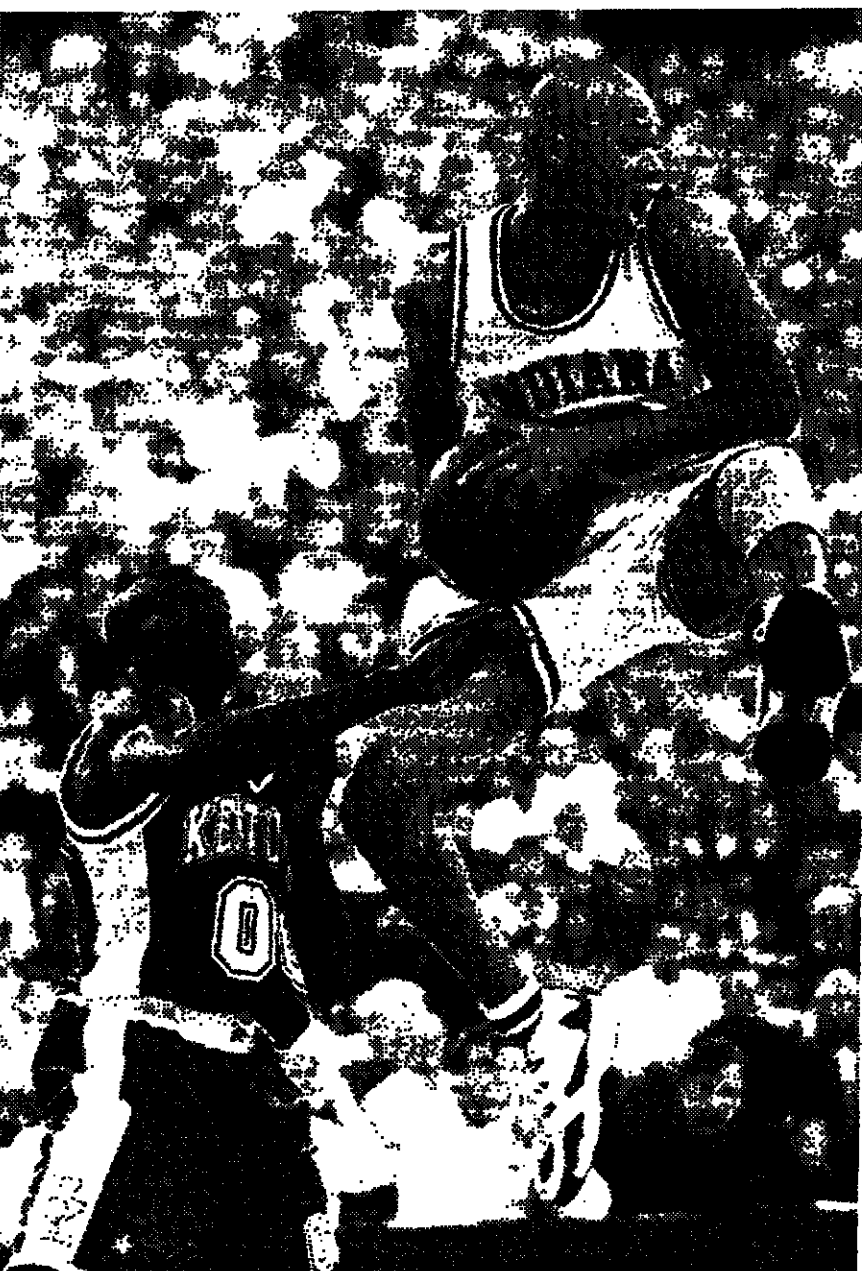
Anfernee Hardaway topped the Magic with 22 points but connected with only six of his 21 shots.

Warriors 100, Pacers 97 Latrell Sprewell made two free throws with six seconds left, and Golden State withstood a flurry of three-pointers at the end to beat Indiana.

Derrick McKey's three-point try at the buzzer bounced off the rim after Eddie Johnson and Reggie Miller each hit two three-pointers in the final 1:12.

Joe Smith, a rookie, scored 20 points to lead the Warriors, who shook up their lineup by starting B.J. Armstrong in place of Tim Hardaway. It was the first time in 383 games that Hardaway had not started a game in which he was available to play, a streak dating back to his rookie season in 1989.

Rony Seikaly added 19 points and 14 rebounds for the Warriors. Miller's 28 points led Indiana, which had the services of Rick Smith for the first time this season after his activation from the injured list.



Indiana's Sharron Wilkerson keeping a rebound from Kentucky's Tony Delk.

## Illini Ends Duke Basketball Streak

The Associated Press

Duke's big streak is finally over.

Kwane Garris made three key steals in the final moments as Illinois built a big first-half lead then hung on in one of college basketball's more hostile environments to top No. 12 Duke, 75-65.

The victory broke the Blue Devils' 12-year home winning streak against non-conference teams.

"I'm not going to do like some football coaches, they go get a victory over some outstanding program and then they will say, 'I knew we were going to do it before the game,'" said Illinois' coach, Lou Henson, seventh on the career victory list. "I'm not about to say that because I didn't know that. We had to have some balls bounce right and that's how we did it."

The Fighting Illini (3-0) snapped Duke's 95-game winning streak Saturday against non-Atlantic Coast Conference teams in Cameron Indoor Stadium by forcing seven turnovers in the final 2:17. The streak dates back to Louisville's victory at Duke in January 1983.

Duke (4-1) lost for only the second time in the last 18 meetings against schools from the Big Ten.

Garris, who didn't start because of a strained groin muscle, gave Illinois the lead for good at 61-60 when he stole the ball at midcourt off Jeff Capel and drove in for a layup.

"I was just trying to play good, hard-nosed defense," Garris said of his key thefts. "The first steal, I just wanted to play around with him and try to make him lose the ball

and fortunately he hit it off his leg." The score was the 12th lead change of the second half after Illinois had led by as many as 16 in the first period. Less than 30 seconds later, Garris stole a pass underneath Duke's basket and made a pair of free throws.

Garris, Illinois' leading scorer, then stole Duke's inbound pass, leading to another basket and sealing the Blue Devils' fate. He finished with 18 points — 12 in the final 4:24.

Capel led the Blue Devils with 27. Illinois won despite missing 15 of its 25 free throws, missing two of its first 15. But Illinois made seven of eight down the stretch, including six in a row by Garris.

"We couldn't buy a free throw," Henson said. "How many games are you going to win when you do that?"

No. 17 North Carolina 87, No. 18 Stanford 83 Dante Calabria gave No. 17 North Carolina its second injury scare in as many nights before limping back to lead the Tar Heels to victory over No. 16 Stanford in the Tournament of Champions title game in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Calabria collapsed in agony with a twisted left ankle less than three minutes into the game. But the Tar Heels' lone senior starter hobbled back in with his ankle taped for a 17-point, three-assist performance that helped North Carolina (5-1) capture the tournament title for the fourth consecutive year.

The Tar Heels held Stanford (3-2) to 29 percent shooting in the first half and weren't threatened the rest of the way in improving their record against the Cardinal to 7-0.

## A SEASON



## IN TURMOIL

Starting in the fall of 1993, *A Season in Turmoil* begins with Greg LeMond trying once more to return to the high level of a Tour de France winner and ends in July 1995 with LeMond retired because of illness. Lance Armstrong succeeds LeMond as the great American star in bicycle racing, winning a stage in the 1995 Tour de France.

In this book, author Samuel Abt portrays many other leading cyclists, including British, French, Spanish and Italian riders, in addition to LeMond and Armstrong.

Samuel Abt is currently Associate Editor of the International Herald Tribune and the author of *Breakaway*, *Tour de France*, *Champion*, *LeMond* and *In High Gear*.

*A Season in Turmoil* is available from your local bookseller or directly from the publisher:

Velo News  
1830 N. 55th Street  
Boulder, CO 80301-2703 USA  
Tel: (303) 440 0601 / Fax: (303) 444 6788  
E-Mail: velonews@aol.com.

**Herald Tribune**

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



# Newcastle Advance Slowed By Scrappy Wimbledon

## Atletico and PSV Slip but Not Milan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Dean Holdsworth denied Newcastle United's championship ambitions on Sunday night as Wimbledon defiantly shared a six-goal tie in the English Premier League.

Holdsworth's double strike at Selhurst Park prevented Newcastle from increasing its lead over second-place Manchester United, which tied 1-1 at home Saturday against Chelsea.

Newcastle played irresistible soccer in the first half but somehow ended it just one goal ahead. Les Ferdinand gave the visitors the lead with a close-range goal after nine minutes, but Holdsworth equalized after 18 minutes with a right-foot volley, and Efan Ekoku put Wimbledon ahead two minutes later.

Ferdinand scored from close range again in the 29th minute and then set up Newcastle's third whipping in a low pass that Kenny Cunningham, a Wimbledon defender, deflected into his own net.

Wimbledon equalized again in the 66th minute when Holdsworth pounced on a rebound to head home.

Italy's Liberian striker George Weah showed his lethal finishing touch with a late win for Milan against Lazio in Rome on Sunday. The 1-0 helped Milan open a four-point gap in Serie A.

Weah rounded off an 87th minute counterattack to make amends for a series of missed chances in the first half.

Milan tops the table with 27 points, four ahead of Parma, which owed its 1-1 tie at Napoli to Gianfranco Zola's second half penalty against his old club.

Fausto Pizzi had given the Neapolitans a 38th-minute lead after they had hit bar and post with efforts from Massimo Agostini and Alain Boghossian.

Florentino moved into third, one point behind Parma, after Gabriel Batistuta's goal earned it a last gasp win at Padova.

The Fiorentina club was joined by Atlanta, only promoted from Serie B last season, which notched its fourth consecutive victory, 3-1, over Venezia, with two goals from Sandro Toffani.

Internazionale continued its rehabilitation under its English coach, Roy Hodgson, recovering from the third-minute dismissal of Gianluca Festa to defeat Cremonese, 2-0, with goals from Javier Zanetti and Massimo Ganz.

Juventus, the champions, inspired by a Gianluca Vialli's hat-

trick 5-0 humiliated its Turin rival Torino in Sunday's game.

Spain's Atletico Madrid missed a chance to extend its lead at the top of the Spanish first division Sunday after losing, 2-1, at Real Betis, which became the first team this season to score more than one goal against Atletico.

Atletico stayed one point ahead of Barcelona, which could only manage a 1-1 tie at home to lowly Racing Santander, and two points clear of Espanyol, which lost 1-0 to bottom-placed Rayo Vallecano in games played on Saturday.

Jose Molina, the goalkeeper, a key figure in Atletico's recent revival, was involved in a defensive mix-up leading to the first Betis goal, scored by Robert Jarni after 29 minutes.

Luboslav Penev equalized for Atletico from the penalty spot shortly afterward, the Bulgarian's first goal since scoring six in the opening four games of the season. But within six minutes another defensive bungle allowed Pier Cherubino to put Betis ahead again.

Atletico's next fixture is against Barcelona, which was disappointing in its 1-1 draw at home to Racing Santander.

The Camp Nou crowd, which had seen Racing equalize after Mehlo Kodro gave Barcelona the lead, hissed Johan Cruyff's team at the final whistle.

Compostela, playing only its second season in the top division, took over fourth spot thanks to a 3-1 home victory over Albacete with two goals from the Nigerian forward Christopher Okon.

Deportivo Coruna seems to be recovering the form that has made it a title contender in recent seasons. John Toshack's team was led to a 2-0 victory at Merida by Adolfo Aldama, who scored the first goal and set up the second for the Spanish international Javier Marjanin.

Real Madrid's stylish 4-1 victory against Sevilla on Saturday moved the title holder up to fifth, Real, which at one stage had four teenagers on the field, west 3-0 up in only 22 minutes.

Wimbledon's PSV Eindhoven missed the chance to close the gap on the Dutch first division leader, Ajax Amsterdam, on Saturday, losing 2-1 at home to Sparta Rotterdam.

PSV stays five points adrift of

Ajax, whose Sunday match against Willem II Tilburg was postponed due to a threatened police strike.

Eindhoven dominated early on, taking the lead after 10 minutes through a free kick from the midfielder Luc Nilis.

PSV appeared to throttle back, perhaps to save strength for Tuesday's UEFA Cup game in Germany with Werder Bremen.

Sparta seized its chance and took advantage with Arjan van Laan and Dennis de Nootjer scoring to win, 2-1.

Germany's Bayern Munich thumped Schalke, 4-0, at home to keep the pressure on the German league leaders, Borussia Dortmund, in the penultimate round of action before the winter break.

The Swiss international Ciriaco Sforza gave the Bavarians a 1-0 halftime lead. Mehmet Scholl, Christian Nörlinger and Bulgarian Emil Kostadinov finished off the rout in the second half.

Bayern stayed just two points behind Dortmund, the reigning champion, which gained a largely disappointing 3-1 victory over 1860 Munich Friday.

Africa's Orlando Pirates came from behind with 10 men to tie 2-2 against ASEC in the first leg of the African Champions' Cup final Saturday at FNB stadium in Soweto.

The game was marred by crowd violence as Pirates fans attacked supporters from the Ivory Coast club after the South African team's captain, Innocent Mkwangwu, was sent off in the 36th minute.

The match was held up for 10 minutes. One woman was injured as ASEC fans spilled over the railings and on to the field at Soccer City to escape a barrage of missiles and bottles.

The Pirates, roared on by a 50,000 crowd, had gone ahead in five minutes when the midfielder, Mikhaile beat Diarra from an acute angle.

ASEC equalized after 19 minutes as John Zaki scored and took the lead after 32 minutes when a corner kick by Donald Sie curled straight into the goal. Gavin Lane equalized for the Pirates with a header in the 42nd minute.

Brazzaville's Brazilian soccer star Edmundo said on Sunday a car accident in which at least two people died was not his fault. "I'm convinced I didn't cause it," the striker for the Rio de Janeiro club Flamengo said. (Reuters, AP, AFP)



Newcastle United's winger David Ginola, right, closely pursued by a Wimbledon defender, Kenny Cunningham.

# U.S. Skier Takes Women's Downhill Race

## Venezuela's Swim Gold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Picabo Street of the United States won the first women's World Cup downhill ski race of the season Sunday with a time of one minute, 26.61 seconds.

Street is the defending champion in that specialty. She won six races last winter and this victory was her sixth in a row, matching her first in 1980-81 run of Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland.

The race at Lake Louise, Alberta, had been postponed from the day before because of a snowstorm. Saturday's race was called off after 29 racers from a field of 55 had left the start gate. Street was 13th when the race was scrubbed.

After Sunday's victory Street said: "I skied with my little tiger out that had been hiding inside of me somewhere."

"I had to find him and bring him to the surface. Today I skied aggressively. I attacked the course where I didn't attack yesterday." (Reuters, AP, AFP)

was in the lead on Saturday and on the verge of winning her first ever World Cup ski race in seven years of trying, with a time of one minute, 26.40 seconds.

"I wish the weather could wait for a few more races," said a crying Zelenskaja. On Sunday she finished third behind Katja Seizinger of Germany.

On Saturday, Lasse Kjus's long quest for a World Cup victory finally ended when he won the season's first men's super-giant slalom race at Vail, Colorado.

After four second-place finishes this season and eight in his career, the Norwegian posted a time of one minute, 34.15 seconds, then waited anxiously to see if his time would hold up.

Kjus showed no nerves on the course, but was a bundle of anxiety at the finish. "I feel sick. I can't stand the waiting," said Kjus, who had to wait for nearly everyone to finish. (Reuters, AP, AFP)



Warwara Zelenskaja flying in the downhill at Lake Louise.

# Atherton Fights On As England Faces Loss

Reuters

Mike Atherton stood almost alone with a defiant, unbeaten 82 as England strove to avoid defeat after being set 479 to win the second test against South Africa. By the end of the fourth day, Sunday, England had struggled to 167 for four.

The England captain survived a fierce contest with fast bowler Allan Donald in four hours and 49 minutes at the crease.

England made a good start to its second innings, Atherton and Alec Stewart put on 75 runs before Brian McMillan, who had earlier made a 100 not out in South Africa's second innings, bowled Stewart and Mark Ramprakash.

McMillan's unbeaten 100 overshadowed Jack Russell's record 11th catch in the match as South Africa declared at 346 for nine.

In Sydney, captain and opener Mark Taylor survived a torrid spell Sunday by Pakistan's leg-spinner Mushtaq Ahmed to leave the third and final test evenly balanced as the home team chased 247 runs for victory. Taylor, the most prolific batsman of the series, remained unbeaten on 49 not out after Australia lost two early wickets in their second innings.

# Venezuela's Swim Gold

Reuters

Francisco Sanchez of Venezuela caught everyone by surprise by winning the 50-meter freestyle on the last day of the world short course championships at Copacabana Beach, Rio de Janeiro. The organizers did not have a recording of his national anthem. It had to be sung by team members and officials.

Daniel Kowalski of Australia won his third gold medal in the men's 1,500 meters. Australia finished atop the medals table with 12 golds and 26 medals in all. China was second with five golds and four other medals. The United States, with one gold and two bronze finished 11th, just behind Denmark.

Latin America won two golds on the last day. Brazil took the men's 4 by 100-meter freestyle relay. Rodolfo Falcon of Cuba claimed his second victory in the 100-meter backstroke.

# SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

### NBA STANDINGS

#### EASTERN CONFERENCE

##### ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	13	3	.813	
Atlanta	10	7	.791	3
New York	11	4	.738	1 1/2
New Jersey	7	8	.469	5 1/2
Washington	7	8	.469	5 1/2
Boston	5	9	.357	7 1/2
Philadelphia	2	12	.143	10

##### CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	13	2	.867	
Indiana	10	7	.594	3
Cleveland	7	10	.412	6
Cleveland	6	9	.400	7
Detroit	6	9	.400	7
Toronto	4	10	.286	9 1/2
Minnesota	4	10	.286	9 1/2

##### WESTERN CONFERENCE

##### NORTHWEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	12	4	.750	
Portland	10	6	.625	2
San Antonio	9	7	.563	3
Dallas	6	9	.400	6
Denver	5	9	.357	7
Albuquerque	3	11	.214	9 1/2
Vancouver	2	14	.125	12 1/2

##### PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	12	4	.750	
San Francisco	10	6	.625	2
L.A. Lakers	7	8	.469	5 1/2
Portland	7	8	.469	5 1/2
L.A. Clippers	7	8	.469	5 1/2
Golden State	6	10	.375	7 1/2

##### PREMIER LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Manchester	15	2	.882	
Sheff Wed	12	7	.632	3 1/2
Sheff Utd	11	7	.611	4 1/2
Sheff Wed	10	8	.556	5 1/2
Sheff Wed	9	9	.500	6 1/2
Sheff Wed	8	10	.444	7 1/2
Sheff Wed	7	11	.389	8 1/2
Sheff Wed	6	12	.333	9 1/2
Sheff Wed	5	13	.278	10 1/2
Sheff Wed	4	14	.222	11 1/2
Sheff Wed	3	15	.167	12 1/2
Sheff Wed	2	16	.111	13 1/2
Sheff Wed	1	17	.056	14 1/2
Sheff Wed	0	18	.000	15 1/2

## FOOTBALL

### AMERICAN FOOTBALL

#### NFL STANDINGS

##### AFC DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	10	4	0	.714	
Cincinnati	9	5	0	.643	1 1/2
Cleveland	8	6	0	.571	3 1/2
Baltimore	7	7	0	.500	5 1/2
Indianapolis	6	8	0	.429	7 1/2
Kansas City	5	9	0	.357	9 1/2
San Diego	4	10	0	.286	11 1/2
Denver	3	11	0	.214	13 1/2
Houston	2	12	0	.143	15 1/2
San Francisco	1	13	0	.071	16 1/2
Seattle	0	14	0	.000	17 1/2

##### NFC DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	
San Diego	9	5	0	.643	1 1/2
San Francisco	8	6	0	.571	3 1/2
San Francisco	7	7	0	.500	5 1/2
San Francisco	6	8	0	.429	7 1/2
San Francisco	5	9	0	.357	9 1/2
San Francisco	4	10	0	.286	11 1/2
San Francisco	3	11	0	.214	13 1/2
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	15 1/2
San Francisco	1	13	0	.071	16 1/2
San Francisco	0	14	0	.000	17 1/2

## SOCCER

### EUROPEAN FOOTBALL

#### PREMIER LEAGUE

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Manchester	15	2	0	.882	
Sheff Wed	12	7	0	.632	3 1/2
Sheff Utd	11	7	0	.611	4 1/2
Sheff Wed	10	8	0	.556	5 1/2
Sheff Wed	9	9	0	.500	6 1/2
Sheff Wed	8	10	0	.444	7 1/2
Sheff Wed	7	11	0	.389	8 1/2
Sheff Wed	6	12	0	.333	9 1/2
Sheff Wed	5	13	0	.278	10 1/2
Sheff Wed	4	14	0	.222	11 1/2
Sheff Wed	3	15	0	.167	12 1/2
Sheff Wed	2	16	0	.111	13 1/2
Sheff Wed	1	17	0	.056	14 1/2
Sheff Wed	0	18	0	.000	15 1/2

## AMERICAN FOOTBALL

### NFL STANDINGS

#### AFC DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	10	4	0	.714	
Cincinnati	9	5	0	.643	1 1/2
Cleveland	8	6	0	.571	3 1/2
Baltimore	7	7	0	.500	5 1/2
Indianapolis	6	8	0	.429	7 1/2
Kansas City	5	9	0	.357	9 1/2
San Diego	4	10	0	.286	11 1/2
Denver	3	11	0	.214	13 1/2
Houston	2	12	0	.143	15 1/2
San Francisco	1	13	0	.071	16 1/2
Seattle	0	14	0	.000	17 1/2

##### NFC DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
San Francisco	10	4	0	.714	
San Diego	9	5	0	.643	1 1/2
San Francisco	8	6	0	.571	3 1/2
San Francisco	7	7	0	.500	5 1/2
San Francisco	6	8	0	.429	7 1/2
San Francisco	5	9	0	.357	9 1/2
San Francisco	4	10	0	.286	11 1/2
San Francisco	3	11	0	.214	13 1/2
San Francisco	2	12	0	.143	15 1/2
San Francisco	1	13	0	.071	16 1/2
San Francisco	0	14	0	.000	17 1/2

## AMERICAN FOOTBALL

### NFL STANDINGS

#### AFC DIVISION

Atalanta 22, Lazio 19, Inter 18,	Vic
Fiorentina 18, Napoli 18, Sampdoria 17, Roma 17,	FC
Juventus 16, Milan 16, Fiorentina 16, Fiorentina 16,	Ma



